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VI

THE GARTER-SNAKES OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

A number of years ago, in preparing an account of the reptiles of the Pacific Coast, it became necessary to study with great care the various species and races of garter-snakes of this region. Cope had described and recognized some 17 kinds of garter-snakes from these far-western states, and had left the whole subject in most puzzling confusion. Critical study¹ of more than 300 fresh alcoholic specimens, in conjunction with the material in the National Museum, including most of the type specimens, showed that many of the forms recognized by Cope were based solely upon individual variations, and as a result of that study the species and races which seemed worthy of recognition by name were reduced to seven.

A. E. Brown, in 1901 and 1903, adopted those conclusions except that he held that Cope's race *vidua* was identical with *T. leptocephala* instead of with *T. elegans*, it having been based

upon the type specimens of Kennicott's Eutænia atrata.

Some years later, Ruthven published an exhaustive account of the garter-snakes. Unfortunately, much of the available material from the Pacific states was not included in his studies. It is probable that more abundant material would have changed his views in several respects as to the relationship and distribution of our garter-snakes. Largely because Ruthven's views and our own have not been in complete accord, we have undertaken to study anew the garter-snakes found west of the Rocky Mountains, and for this purpose have gathered together about 1700 of these snakes from this region. Most of these are the property of the Academy, but several hundred have been borrowed for study from the collections of Stanford University and the University of California. For this privilege we are indebted to Professors Charles H. Gilbert and John O. Snyder of Stanford and Dr. Joseph Grinnell of the University of California. The snakes in the collection of the University of California are distinguished by the letter C prefixed to their numbers; those from Stanford University, by the letter S. When no letter is attached to its number the specimen is in the collection of the Academy. In this renewed study of these snakes Mr. Slevin has assisted in many ways and especially is responsible for the counts of the scales of all the specimens.

¹ The Reptiles of the Pacific Coast and Great Basin, by John Van Denburgh. Occasional Papers Cal. Acad. Sci., Vol. V, pp. 1-236, 1897.

The seven kinds of garter-snakes recognized in the earlier study are here increased, through the recognition of additional subspecies and the inclusion of the snakes of Arizona, to 14 species and subspecies. As regards the original area, however, the increase is three subspecies.

Excepting certain species from Arizona, all of our garter-snakes may be regarded as belonging to two groups or lines of descent. These may be spoken of as the *sirtalis* and *elegans* groups. The latter is much the larger. We are unable to follow Ruthven in placing in it *Thannophis angustirostris*, but otherwise include about the same forms.

LIST OF SPECIES AND SUBSPECIES

The present study concerns itself with the following species and subspecies:

- 1. Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis
- 2. Thamnophis sirtalis concinnus
- 3. Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis
- 4. Thamnophis eques
- 5. Thamnophis ordinoides ordinoides
- 6. Thamnophis ordinoides atratus
- 7. Thamnophis ordinoides elegans
- 8. Thamnophis ordinoides couchii
- 9. Thamnophis ordinoides biscutatus
- 10. Thamnophis ordinoides vagrans
- 11. Thamnophis ordinoides hammondii
- 12. Thamnophis marcianus
- 13. Thamnophis megalops
- 14. Thamnophis angustirostris

These snakes usually may be distinguished by the characters set forth in the following "key," but it often will be necessary to have series of specimens, since individual variation is so great that a single specimen may not show the normal characters and may be referred to the wrong section. Thus, a specimen of T. s. concinuus having eight supralabials might be referred to T. eques, or one of T. o. atratus with seven labials might cause confusion, whereas a series of three or four specimens would immediately clear up the matter by showing these counts to be abnormal ones.

KEY TO THE GARTER-SNAKES OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA
a.—Lateral light stripe anteriorly not involving scales of the fourth row.
b.—Lateral stripe anteriorly upon scales of the second and third rows.
c — Supralabials normally seven.
d.—Eye large, posterior genials much longer than anterior, infralabials usually ten, scale-rows 19—19—17.
e —Gastrosteges (146 to 170) and urosteges (00 to 95)
average fewer in number (150-166 and 76 to 85).
f.—Coloration lighter, with broader light lines.
T. sirtalis parietalis p. 190 f ² .—Coloration usually darker both above and below,
lines often narrower.
T. sirtalis concinnusp. 192 e ² .—Gastrosteges (156 to 177) and urosteges (74 to 97)
e ² .—Gastrosteges (156 to 177) and urosteges (74 to 97)
average more numerous (163 to 169 and 83 to 90), coloration lighter than in f ² .
T. sirtalis infernalisp. 198
d ² .—Eve much smaller, posterior genials about equal to anterior,
infralabials usually fewer than ten, scale-rows usually 1/-
17—15. T. ordinoides ordinoidesp. 215
c².—Supralabials normally eight.
dd —Scales usually in not more than 19 rows.
ee.—Gastrosteges average more than 160, eye large, pos-
terior genials longer. T. eques
ee ² .—Gastrosteges average fewer than 160, eye small, genials
subequal.
T. ordinoides atratusp. 224 dd².—Scale usually in more than 19 rows.
eee.—Dorsal line present over most of body.
ff.—Dorsal line very distinct with sharply defined bor- ders not invaded by dorsal spots, little dark pigmen-
tation on gastrosteges. T. ordinoides elegans p. 235
ff ² .—Dorsal line with borders invaded by dorsal spots,
dark pigmentation of gastrosteges often present.
g.—Preocular single, dorsal spots and dark pigmen-
tation of gastrosteges usually very prominent. T. o. vagrans
o ² .—Usually two preoculars, dorsal spots and pig-
mentation of gastrosteges usually less evident.
T. o. biscutatusp. 245
eee ² .—Dorsal line usually absent, or short, or indistinct. fff.—Remnant of dorsal line usually present, preocular
single, infralabials often more than ten.
T. o. couchiip. 251
fff².—No dorsal line, often more than one preocular, in- fralabials rarely more than ten.
gg.—Lateral lines usually present, dorsal spots fewer,
or absent.
T. o. hammondiip. 256
gg².—Lateral lines usually absent, dorsal spots very numerous and prominent.
T. angustirostris 264
b2.—Lateral stripe anteriorly upon scales of the third row only, light
postoral crescents present.
T. marcianusp. 261 a².—Lateral light stripe anteriorly involving the scales of the fourth row
T. megalopsp. 263

The following facts also will be of aid in the determination of specimens:

- 1. Any red in the coloration indicates that the specimen belongs to one of the subspecies of T. sirtalis or to T. o. ordinoides or T. o. atratus.
- 2. Red on the upper surface of the head seems to be peculiar to the subspecies of *T. sirtalis*.
- 3. Red on the belly or in the dorsal line is distinctive of T. o. ordinoides and T. o. atratus.
- 4. The members of the *sirtalis* group have a much larger eye and longer posterior genials than are found in the subspecies of *T. ordinoides*, with the possible exception of *T. o. hammondii*.
- 5. The members of the *sirtalis* group practically always have 19—17 rows of scales and a single preocular.
- 6. In the subspecies of T. ordinoides 21 rows of scales are almost always present, except in T. o. ordinoides and T. o. atratus.
- 7. Two preoculars are most frequent in T. angustirostris and T. o. biscutatus, but are frequent in T. o. hammondii and T. o. ordinoides.
- 8. Absence of the dorsal stripe occurs only in four of the subspecies of *T. ordinoides*—viz., hammondii, couchii, ordinoides, and atratus,—and is usual in only hammondii and couchii.

THE SIRTALIS GROUP

Garter-snakes of the *sirtalis* type have been found in nearly every state of the Union. They have not definitely been shown to occur in Arizona and New Mexico. Since these snakes are distributed so widely, it is to be expected that racial differences may be found to distinguish the snakes of various portions of this territory. This has been found true, but the geographical races are surprisingly few. Of these, the best known are *sirtalis* and *parietalis*, which often have been regarded as distinct species. Those who, with the most adequate material, have studied the question, however, state emphatically that *sirtalis*.

of the eastern states, and parietalis, of the western, intergrade. It is upon their authority that trinomials are used here. Intergradation, it seems, occurs chiefly in the vicinity of the ninety-fifth (90° to 100°) Meridian. Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis ranges west from this area of intergradation. The snakes of the northwest coast of Oregon and Washington have been recognized by many authors as a distinct race, under the names Thamnophis parietalis pickeringii or, more properly, Thamnophis sirtalis concinnus.

Several names have been based upon individuals of these races. Thus, parietalis was originally described by Say in 1823 from material collected at Camp Missouri near Council Bluff. Blainville's Coluber infernalis, 1835, from California, is based upon a garter-snake belonging to this group, and Cope's Eutænia sirtalis tetratænia, from Pitt River, California, also is. Hallowell's type of concinnus (1852) was from Oregon Territory. It represented the dark northwest-coast form which Baird and Girard soon afterwards (1853) named Eutainia pickeringii from material secured at Puget Sound. Cope, in 1892, proposed the name E. sirtalis trilineata for specimens from Port Townsend, Oregon, and Fort Benton, Montana.

General Discussion

While the northwestern coastal snakes thus were distinguished from parietalis at an early date, and have since been recorded by most authors under a different name, no one has claimed that these two races showed any distinctive characters other than those of coloration. Ruthven states that "there is no character which will constantly distinguish specimens of concinnus from parietalis. The narrow dorsal stripe and lateral interspaces of the former will usually do so, but these may be exactly as in parietalis. Still, the fact that nearly all specimens from Washington and northern Oregon, west of the Cascade Range, are characterized by a marked predominance of black pigment and a narrow dorsal stripe justifies their recognition as a separate form." This was the opinion reached as the result of earlier studies set forth in "The Reptiles of the Pacific Coast and Great Basin," and now, with nearly 400 of these snakes before us, this opinion is unchanged. Although there is much variation in the amount of dark pigment and in the width of the dorsal line these characters are sufficiently constant to serve for the recognition of *concinnus* as a subspecies distinct from *parietalis*.

As we pass south and east from the range of *concinnus* in California and southern Oregon we find a definite increase in the number of ventral plates. The snakes from the northwest coast have fewer gastrosteges and urosteges than the snakes from farther south and east in California. The greater difference is in the gastrostege counts, and these might perhaps be used alone, but the combination of gastrostege and urostege counts helps to bury individual variation. In a comparison of this kind it is, of course, necessary to separate the sexes, for the females have much lower counts than the males.

The following table shows these counts in specimens from many localities:

Table of combine	l gastrostege and	urostege counts
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		Males			Females	
Locality	No. of Speci- mens	Average	Extremes	No. of Speci- mens	Average	Extremes
British Columbia	2	249.5	248-251	7	229.9	226-234
Idaho. TwinFallsandWashingtonCos. Washington Oregon.	3 11	245.3 242.5	241-248 239-250	8 10	235.9 230.1	229-247 227-238
Clatsop Co Tillamook Co Yamhill Co	2 5	248 250.8	243-253 246-254	1 9 1	226 233.2 240	226 228-237 240
Lincoln Co	1 3	255 246.3	255 243–248	1 1	236 250 239	236 250 239
Coos Co	11 9 7	247.4 248.3 246.4	240-253 242-255 241-251	8 5 15	237.6 231.2 236.5	231-243 224-237 221-246
Jackson Co Harney Co Klamath Co	1	248 254	248 254	1	253	253
UtahCalifornia.	4	251	249-253	4	237.5	231-241
Del Norte Co	5 1 6	246.4 243 251.2	237-256 243 245-254	8 2 3	233 241.5 234.3	230-238 239-244 231-240
Mendocino Co Sonoma Co Marin Co.	6 1 2	249.7 251 254	231-258 251 253-255	5 3 1	241.2 229 230	231-251 215-233 230
Lassen Co	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	258.6	251-267	1 9	237 243.7	237 236–248
Monterey Co. Lake Co. Alameda Co.	5 1	260.4	253-267	3 1 2	244.6 258	236–252 258
Merced Co	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			1 1 8	248 240	248 240
Butte Co. Sutter Co. Mariposa Co.	4 1 1	260.5 255 265	258–266 255 265	1 1	244.3 254 252	237-253 254 252
El Dorado Co	5 2	259.2 263.3	251-269 254-270	2 8 1	249 246.5 245	245-253 240-258 245
San Bernardino Co		203.3	234-270	i	248	248

It will be seen that while the average count in males from Washington is 245.5, the average in males from central and southern California ranges from 255 to 265; the extremes of variation in the latter area being 251 and 270, while in Washington specimens they are only 239 and 250. Similar differences are found in the counts of female specimens, the Washington average being 230.1, as against central and southern California averages of from 243.7 to 248. Intermediate localities show some intermediate counts, but in general it may be seen that the difference is quite great and constant enough to serve well for the separation of a southwestern race, T. sirtalis infernalis, from the northern subspecies, T. sirtalis concinnus. This difference in gastrosteges is clearly shown in Figure 1. It also is evident that T. sirtalis concinnus is not confined to the extreme northwest, but, on the contrary, occupies a strip close to the coast south nearly or quite to San Francisco Bay. In the extreme north T, sirtalis concinnus ranges east far from the coast, for the specimens from northern Idaho are of this dark race and it very possibly may be that Cope's type of trilineata from Fort Benton, Montana, also belongs here. A little farther south, however, concinnus does not range far from the ocean. as is shown by the specimens from Klamath County, Oregon, and Modoc County, California, which represent the race T. sirtalis infernalis.

Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis agrees with T. sirtalis concinnus in having a smaller number of ventral plates than is to be found in T. sirtalis infernalis. It differs from T. s. concinnus and resembles T. s. infernalis in its lighter style of coloration. Specimens at hand do not show where Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis meets the other two subspecies, or whether there are definite areas of intergradation between these forms. One would expect to find such a state of affairs in Nevada, southern Idaho, and perhaps in southeastern Oregon, but, unfortunately, our specimens from these areas are very few. The Idaho snakes are of the dark T. s. concinnus type, while those from Utah are definitely T. s. parietalis.

We thus recognize from the territory west of the Rocky Mountains three subspecies of *Thamnophis sirtalis*, as follows:—

- 1. Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis (Say)
- 2. Thamnophis sirtalis concinnus (Hallowell)
- 3. Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis (Blainville)

While these three are the only western races of *T. sirtalis* recognized in this review, it is far from certain that this num-

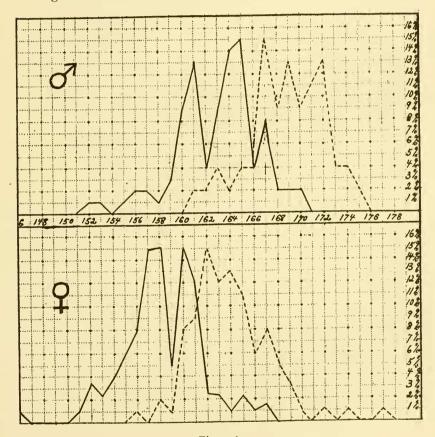


Figure 1

Fig. 1. This chart shows the number of gastrosteges in specimens of Thamnophis sirtalis concinnus, represented by a continuous line, and Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis, represented by a broken line. The upper half of the chart shows the counts in males, the lower half the counts in females. The chart shows the percentage of the total number of specimens of each sex having each number of gastrosteges, and brings out clearly the fact that in T. s. infernalis these scutes are more numerous than in T. s. concinnus.

ber might not be largely increased if very much larger series were at hand. We were able to distinguish easily, and with but few errors, the snakes of Idaho from those of the Puget region, and those of Palo Alto from those collected in the San Joaquin Valley, as we picked them from a large pile of specimens bearing numbers but no locality labels. The differences are too intangible to describe, but they must exist, and may become more evident when larger series can be studied. Some of the color differences which we now regard as individual may prove to be geographical, and the day may come when the herpetologist, with enormous series, will emulate the ornithologist and mammalogist in the multiplication of subspecies.

Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis (Say)

Prairie Garter-Snake.

Diagnosis.—Squamation similar to that of T. s. concinnus but coloration usually lighter and with more red, thus resembling T. s. infernalis.

Type Locality.—West side of the Missouri River, three miles above the mouth of Boyer's River.

Synonyms.—It seems that no other names have been based upon individuals of this subspecies as here restricted.

Range.—The great plains, west to Utah and perhaps eastern Nevada and southern Idaho.

We have examined specimens of *Thannophis sirtalis parietalis* from the following localities:—

- 1. Bear River, Logan, Cache Co., Utah.
- 2. Fort Douglas, Salt Lake Co., Utah.
- 3. Woods Cross, Morgan Co., Utah.

Material.—Only 12 specimens have been studied by us.

Variation.—The loreal is 1—1 in all. The preoculars are 1—1 in all. The postoculars are 3—3 in all. The temporals

are 1+2—1+2 in eight, or 66%; 1+2—1+3 in three, or 25%; and 1+1—1+2 in one, or 8%. The supralabials are 7—7 in nine, or 75%; 7—8 in two, or 17%; and 8—8 in one, or 8%. The infralabials are 10—10 in seven, or 58%; 9—9 in four, or 33%; and 9—10 in one, or 8%. The scale-rows are 19—19—17 in all. The gastrosteges vary in number from 157 to 168, males having from 164 to 168, females from 157 to 166; the average in five males is 165.4, in seven females, 161.1. The urosteges vary from 74 to 87, males having from 84 to 87, females from 74 to 79; the average in four males is 85.2, in four females, 76.

These variations are shown in full in the following table of scale-counts. The series, of course, is too small to show the real limits of variation.

Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
S1778	07	19-19-17-17	164	86+	7—7	10-9	1-1	33	1-1	1+2-1+2	1
14169	· Q	19-19-17-17	166	75c	77	10-10	1—1	33	1-1	1 +31+2	2
40403	Q	19-19-17-17	162	73+	77	10—10	11	33	1-1	1+2-1+2	3
40404	Q	19-19-17-17	158	68+	77	99	1—1	33	1-1	1+2-1+2	3
40405	Q	19-19-17-17	162	24+	77	10-10	11	3—3	11	1+2-1+2	3
40406	Q	19-19-17-17	157	74c	8—8	10-10	11	33	1-1	1+3-1+2	3
40407	P	19-19-17-17	161	79c	77	99	1—1	33	1-1	1+2-1+3	3
40408	Q	19-19-17-17	162	76c	77	99	11	3-3	1-1	1+2-1+2	3
40409	ਰੋ	19-19-17-17	165	84c	87	10-10	1-1	33	1—1	1+2-1+2	3
40410	ਰਾ	19-19-17-17	168	85c	87	10-10	1—1	3-3	11	1+1-1+2	3
40411	ਾ ਹੈ	19-19-17-17	164	87c	77	99	1-1	3—3	1-1	1+2-1+2	3
40412	ਰੋ`	19—19—17—17	166	85c	77	10—10	1—1	3—3	1-1	1+2-1+2	3

Scale counts in Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis

Remarks.—The specimens at hand are insufficient to show the western limits of the range of this subspecies and where and how it meets, or merges with, or is replaced by, T. s. concinnus and T. s. infernalis. The last named form ranges east at least to the western edge of Nevada, while T. s. concinnus seems to occur as far east as northern Idaho or, possibly, Montana. Many more specimens are needed from southern Idaho, eastern Oregon and all parts of Nevada, to throw light on these questions.

Thamnophis sirtalis concinnus (Hallowell)

Northwestern Garter-Snake.

Diagnosis.—Squamation similar to that of T. s. parietalis. Gastrosteges and urosteges average fewer than T. s. infernalis. Coloration usually darker than in either T. s. parietalis or T. s. infernalis.

Type Locality.—Oregon Territory.

Synonyms.—Eutænia pickeringii Baird & Girard, 1853; type locality Puget Sound. Eutænia sirtalis trilineata Cope, 1892; type localities "Port Townsend, Oregon", and Fort Benton, Montana. Eutænia sirtalis tetratænia (part?), Cope, 1875, no locality, and 1892, Puget Sound, Washington.

Range.—The coast region of British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and California south to San Francisco Bay, intergrading toward the south and east in California with *T. s. infernalis*. In the far north, probably ranging east to Idaho, or possibly Montana.

We have examined specimens of *Thannophis sirtalis con*cinnus from the following localities:—

- 1. Lillooet River Valley, British Columbia.
- 2. Union Bay, Bayne Island, B. C.
- 3. Vancouver Island, B. C.
- 4. Alberni Valley, Vancouver Island, B. C.
- 5. Blue Lakes, Twin Falls Co., Idaho.
- 6. Weiser, Washington Co., Idaho.
- 7. San Juan Islands, Washington.
- 8. Lake Crescent, Clallam Co., Wash.
- 9. Darrington, Snohomish Co., Wash.
- 10. Seattle, King Co., Wash.
- 11. Quiniault, Chehalis Co., Wash.
- 12. Melbourne, Chehalis Co., Wash.
- 13. Longmire, Pierce Co., Wash.
- 14. Pierce Co., Wash.
- 15. Pullman, Whitman Co., Wash.
- 16. South Bend, Pacific Co., Wash.
- 17. Holcomb, Pacific Co., Wash.
- 18. Olney, Clatsop Co., Oregon.

- 19. Gearheart, Clatsop Co., Ore.
- 20. Garibaldi, Tillamook Co., Ore.
- 21. Tillamook, Tillamook Co., Ore.
- 22. Trask River, Tillamook Co., Ore.
- 23. Road to Nestucea between Grand Ronde and Dolph, Yamhill Co., Ore.
- 24. Road between Chitwood and Siletz River, Lincoln Co., Ore.
- 25. Road between Pioneer and Siletz River, Benton Co., Ore.
 - 26. Alsea River, near Alsea, Benton Co., Ore.
 - 27. Elmira, Lane Co., Ore.
 - 28. June Lake and Siuslaw River, Lane Co., Ore.
 - 29. Junction Lake and Deadwood Creek, Lane Co., Ore.
 - 30. South Fork Coos River, Coos Co., Ore.
 - 31. Summer, Coos Co., Ore.
 - 32. Coquille, Coos Co., Ore.
 - 33. Myrtle Point, Coos Co., Ore.
 - 34. Takeneitch Creek, Douglas Co., Ore.
 - 35. Camas Mountains, Douglas Co., Ore.
 - 36. Langlois, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 37. Sixes River, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 38. Port Orford, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 39. Elk Creek, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 40. Between Flores Creek and Rogue River, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 41. Flores Creek, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 42. Vicinity mouth of Rogue River, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 43. Harbor, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 44. Battle Creek, near Eagle Point, Jackson Co., Ore.
 - 45. Smith River, Del Norte Co., California.
 - 46. Crescent City, Del Norte Co., Cal.
 - 47. Requa, Del Norte Co., Cal.
 - 48. Sisson, Siskiyou Co., Cal.
 - 49. Burney Creek, Shasta Co., Cal.
 - 50. Redwood Creek, Orick, Humboldt Co., Cal.
 - 51. Carlotta, Humboldt Co., Cal.
 - 52. Maple Creek, Humboldt Co., Cal.
 - 53. Samoa, Humboldt Bay, Humboldt Co., Cal.
 - 54. Eureka, Humboldt Co., Cal.
 - 55. Covelo, Mendocino Co., Cal.

- 56. Garcia River, half mile above mouth, Mendocino Co., Cal.
 - 57. Sherwood, Mendocino Co., Cal.
 - 58. Willits, Mendocino Co., Cal.
 - 59. Mendocino, Mendocino Co., Cal.
- 60. Albion River, 2 miles below Comptche, Mendocino Co., Cal.
 - 61. Kidd Creek, Sonoma Co., Cal.
 - 62. Skaggs Springs, Sonoma Co., Cal.
 - 63. Napa, Napa Co., Cal.
 - 64. Inverness, Marin Co., Cal.
 - 65. Point Reyes Station, Marin Co., Cal.
 - 66. Tocaloma, Marin Co., Cal.
 - 67. Willow Camp, Marin Co., Cal.

Material.—Two hundred and forty-six specimens have been studied by us.

Variation.—The loreal is 1—1 in two hundred and thirtyseven specimens (all counted). The preoculars are 1-1 in two hundred and thirty-six and 2—2 in one. The postoculars are 3—3 in two hundred and fifteen or 92%; 3—4 in thirteen or 5%; 2—3 in four, or 2%; 4—4 in one, and 2—2 in one. The temporals are 1+2-1+2 in two hundred and twenty-one, or 94%: 1+1-1+2 in five, or 2%: 1+2-1+3 in four, or 2%: 1+1-1+1 in four, or 2%; and 1+3-1+3 in one. The supralabials are 7—7 in one hundred and eighty-three, or 77%; 7—8 in forty-one, or 17%; and 8—8 in fourteen, or 6%. The infralabials are 10—10 in one hundred and sixty-nine, or 71%; 9—10 in forty-one, or 17%; 9—9 in fifteen, or 6%; 8—9 in eight, or 3%; 8—10 in two, or 1%; and 10—11 in two, or 1%. The scale-rows are 19—19—17 in all specimens. The gastrosteges vary in number from 146 to 170, males having from 150 to 170, females from 146 to 167; the average in ninety-nine males is 164.3, in one hundred and eighteen females, 156.4. The urosteges vary from 66 to 95, males having from 70 to 95, females from 66 to 91; the average in eighty males is 84.2, in eighty-eight females, 76.8.

These variations are shown in full in the following table of scale-counts.

Scale counts in Thamnophis sirtalis concinnus

			Deare		111 1 7707	Tito picto		concinnu			
Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
\$5171 \$5171 \$5171 \$7212 \$7212 \$7212 \$72298 \$72300 \$72301 \$72302 \$72302 \$72303 \$72305 \$	ᢙᡐᠮᡐ᠙᠙᠙᠙ᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐ᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙ᡐᡐᡐᡐ᠙᠙ᡐᡐᡐᡐ᠙ᡐ᠙ᡐᡐᡐ᠙᠙᠙᠙	19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17	155 162 166 161 163 158 157 157 154 156 160 156 160 161 159 160 161 157 160 161 167 167 167	67c 75c 78c 78c 84c 84c 73c 69c 69c 76c 68 + 44 + 68c 78c 81c 78c 881c 78c 78c 881c 78c 78c 78c 881c 78c 79c 78c 79c 78c 79c 78c 79c 78c 79c 79c 78c 77c 77c 77c 77c 77c 77c 77c 77c 77	7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7	10—10 10—9 10—10		3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3		1+21+2	111 111 112 122 133 144 155 156 166 177 188 199 199 199 199 199 200 200 200 220 221 221 221 221 221

Scale counts in Thamnophis sirtalis concinnus—Continued

					1			1	1		1
Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
29706 29736 29737 29738 29737 29738 29737 29738 29740 29741 29742 29623 29623 29624 29625 54501 (a) S4501 (b) S4501 (d) S4501	৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽৽	19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17—17	161 157 165 157 159 158 165 167 160 160 165 157	74c + 720 + 75c + 85c +	7-77 8-88 7-77 7-77 7-77 7-77 7-77 7-77	9-8 10-10 9-10 10-10 10-10 10-10 10-10 10-10 9-9 10-10 9-9 10-10 9-9 10-10		3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3		1+2+2-1+2+2	21 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 2

Scale counts in Thamnophis sirtalis concinnus—Continued

		,		1							1
Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
S4423 (S423 (c) S4423 (c) S4423 (c) S4423 (d) S4423 (d) S4423 (e) S4423 (f) S4423 (f) S4423 (f) S4426 (f) S4496 (f)	<i>৽</i> ঢ়ড়ড়ড়ৢঀৢঀৣঀয়ড়ড়ড়ড়ড়ৢঀৢড়ড়ড়ড়ড়ড়ৢঀৣঀড়ড়ড়ড়ড়ড়ড়ড়ড়	19-19-17 19-19-17	158 159 155 161 154 154 155 157 158 157 155 153 162 159 156 153 162 159 156 161 161 161 161 161 161 163 164 167 159 161 161 161 163 164 167 165 166 167 167 168 169 169 169 169 169 169 169 169 169 169	66c 80c 72c 81c 71c 775c 775c 775c 778c 778c 778c 778c 85c 81c 7778c 85c 81c 7778c 876c 87778c 87778c 87778c 87778c 87778c 8778c 8778c 8778c 87778c 8778c 8778c 8779c 87	7—7 7—7 7—7 8—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7	10—10 10—10		3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3		1+2	34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34

Scale counts in Thamnophis sirtalis concinnus—Continued

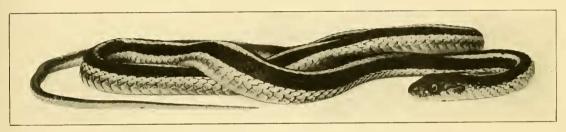
Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
\$4246 \$4235 \$1162 \$1164 28667 28668 28669 \$C5325 \$C5316	00,00,00,00	19—19—17—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17	151 146 164 156 160 158 167 163 150	76 + 83c 91c 79c 83c 57 + 88c 80c 81c	7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—8 8—7	10—10 10—10 10—9 10—9 10—10 10—10 10—9 10—10	1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1	3—3 3—3 3—3 3—4 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	$\begin{array}{c} 1 + 2 1 + 2 \\ 1 + 2 1 + 2 \\ 1 + 2 + - 1 + 2 + 2 \\ 1 + 2 + 2 - 1 + 2 + 1 \\ 1 + 2 + 1 - 1 + 2 + 1 \\ 1 + 2 + 2 - 1 + 2 + 2 \\ 1 + 2 + 2 - 1 + 2 + 2 \\ 1 + 2 + 2 - 1 + 2 + 2 \\ 1 + 2 + 2 - 1 + 2 + 2 \\ 1 + 2 + 2 - 1 + 2 + 2 \\ 1 + 2 + 2 - 1 + 2 + 2 \end{array}$	58 58 58 59
S4239 27981 28022 28023 28026 28027 28028 C4315 C5294 C5289 27815 39682	0,000,000,000,000	19-19-17-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17	153 158 160 154 160 157 158 153 163 161 167	78c 27+ 54+ 79c 91c 79c 82c 44+ 77c 92c 92c 68+	7—7 8—8 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7	10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 9—10 10—10 10—9 10—10 10—9 10—10	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 4-3 3-3 3-3	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	$\begin{array}{c} 1+2-\cdots-1+2 \\ 1+2+3-1+2+3 \\ 1+21+2+2 \\ 1+2+2-1+2+2 \\ 1+2+2-1+2+2 \\ 1+2+2-1+2+2 \\ 1+2+2-1+2+2 \\ 1+2+2-1+2+2 \\ 1+2+3-1+2+3 \\ 1+2+2-1+2+2 \\ 1+31+3 \\ 1+21+2 \\ \end{array}$	62 62 62 62 62 63 64

Remarks.—While a dark style of coloration with a tendency toward narrow lines is characteristic of this subspecies, this type of coloration is by no means constant. Specimens similar in color to the type of *pickeringii* seem to be very rare even in the far north. In general, the difference from T. s. parietalis and T. s. infernalis lies in an increase in the dark pigment, both dorsally and ventrally, rather than in a marked narrowing of the lines or a reduction in the amount of red in the coloration. Some specimens from Oregon are no darker than Californian T. s. infernalis, and show red heads and often much red on the body. Others are quite dark. Upon the whole, and notwithstanding wide individual variation everywhere, it may be said that the coloration becomes lighter toward the south and is gradually changed to that of T. s. infernalis. This color change seems to occur more rapidly (i. e., farther north) than the change in number of gastrosteges. The latter change has been discussed under the heading The Sirtalis Group.

Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis (Blainville)

Pacific Garter-Snake.

Diagnosis.—Gastrosteges and urosteges average more numerous than in T. s. parietalis and T. s. concinnus. Coloration usually lighter, with broader lines and more red than in T. s. concinnus, similar to that of T. s. parietalis.



Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis, Pacific Garter-Snake:-Photograph from living adult male (No. 39197) collected at Pacific Grove, Monterey County, California, May 11, 1914.



Type Locality.—California.

Synonyms.—Eutænia sirtalis tetratænia (part?), Cope, 1875, no locality, and 1891, Pitt River, Cal.

Range.—California east and south of the northwest coast region, south to San Bernardino County, east to Modoc County, and Lake Tahoe. In Oregon about the Klamath Lakes.

We have examined specimens of *Thannophis sirtalis infer*nalis from the following localities:—

- 1. Oroville, Butte Co., California.
- 2. West Butte, Sutter Co., Cal.
- 3. Kelseyville, Lake Co., Cal.
- 4. Fyffe, El Dorado Co., Cal.
- 5. Yosemite Valley, Mariposa Co., Cal.
- 6. Fresno, Fresno Co., Cal.
- 7. Isabella, Kern Co., Cal.
- 8. Weldon, Kern Co., Cal.
- 9. Buttonwillow, Kern Co., Cal.
- 10. Los Baños, Merced Co., Cal.
- 11. Banta, San Joaquin Co., Cal.
- 12. Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
- 13. Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.
- 14. Palo Alto, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
- 15. Stanford University, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
- 16. Castro, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
- 17. Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., Cal.
- 18. Seaside, Monterey Co., Cal.
- 19. Carmel, Monterey Co., Cal.
- 20. Mount Mars, Monterey Co., Cal.
- 21. El Nogal, Los Angeles Co., Cal.
- 22. Colton, San Bernardino Co., Cal.
- 23. Bixby, Los Angeles Co., Cal.
- 24. Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Co., Cal.
- 25. Merrill, Klamath Co., Oregon.
- 26. Goose Lake, Modoc Co., Cal.
- 27. Davis Creek, Modoc Co., Cal.
- 28. Warner Mountains, Modoc Co., Cal.
- 29. Cedarville, Modoc Co., Cal.
- 30. Lake Tahoe, El Dorado Co., Cal.
- 31. Snelling, Merced Co., Cal.

- 32. Coulterville, Mariposa Co., Cal.
- 33. Pleasant Valley, Mariposa Co., Cal.
- 34. Marshy Meadow, Yosemite National Park, Cal.
- 35. Klamath Falls, Klamath Co., Oregon.

Material.—We have used one hundred and thirty-five specimens in this study.

Variation.—The loreal is 1—1 in all. The preoculars are 1—1 in all except one specimen with 1—2 and two with 2—2. The postoculars are 3-3 in ninety-five, or 73%; 3-4 in twenty-five, or 19%; 4-4 in seven, or 5%; 2-3 in three, or 2%; and 2-4 in one, or 1%. The temporals are 1+2-1+2in one hundred and fourteen, or 88%; 1+2-1+3 in eight, or 6%; 1+1-1+2 in three, or 2%; 1+1-1+1 in one, or 1%; 2+2-2+2 in one, or 1%; 1+3-1+3 in one, or 1%; and 1+2-2+2 in one, or 1%. The supralabials are 7-7 in one hundred and four, or 80%; 7-8 in seventeen, or 13%; 8-8 in eight, or 6%; and 9-9 in one, or 1%. The infralabials are 10—10 in one hundred and ten, or 85%; 9—10 in thirteen, or 10%; 9—9 in three, or 2%; 10—11 in two, or 1%; and 9-8 in two, or 1%. The scale-rows are 19—19—17 in one hundred and thirty-four and 19—21—19— 17 in one. The gastrosteges vary in number from 156 to 177, males having from 161 to 175, females from 156 to 174; the average in forty-seven males is 168.7, in eighty-one females, 163.7. The urosteges vary from 74 to 97, males having from 82 to 97, females from 74 to 93; the average in thirty-eight males is 89.8, in fifty females, 82.8.

These variations are shown in full in the following table of scale-counts.

Scale counts in Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis

			Scale	counts	s in Tha	mnophis	sirtalis	ın j ernak	is		
Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
C4023 C4024 C4025 C4026 C4027 C4028 C4029 C4030 C4031 C4032 C4033 C4034 C4035 C4036 C4037 C4038 C4020 C4021 C4022 S1742 S4367 C2488 C2489 C2491 S4140 S4141 S4142 S4143 S4145 S4146 S4147 C2801 C2803 C2803 C2803 C2804 C4037 C4037 C4038 C4037 C5036 S4037 C5037 S4021 S4140 S4141 S4142 S4143 S4143 S41445 S41445 S41446 S4147 C2801 C2803 C2803 C2804 C2803 C2804 C2805 S39554 S11800 C4039 C4039 C4039 C5037 C5047 S4021 S5038 S5039 S5038 S5038 S5039 S5038 S5038 S5039 S5038 S5039 S5038 S5039 S5038 S5039 S5038 S5039 S60382 S1199	<i></i>	19—19—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17—17	164 161 171 163 169 172 167 163 172 166 163 160 165 164 160 167 165 164 169 170 162 166 158 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 16	83c	7.77 7.77 7.77 7.77 7.77 7.77 7.77 7.7	10—10 10—10		3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3		1+2 1+2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Scale counts in Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis—Continued

Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
13755 SR63 SS162 (a) SS162 (b) SS162 (c) SS162 (m) SS162 (c) SS162 (m) SS162 (c) SS162 (m) SS162 (d) SS162 (m) SS162 (d) SS162 (m) SS162	₽\$P\$: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	19—19—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17	174 167 172 163 171 167 174 168 167 171 163 175 167 171 168 161 162 168 162 168 162 169 169 169 169 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 177 17	39 + 92c 80c 80c 80c 80c 80c 88c 91c 88c 86c 79c 88c 84c 68 + 82c 4 + 75 + 81c 85c 85c 85c 85c 85c 84c 85c 85c 86c 87c 87c 94c 41 + 89c 87c 87c 96c 87c 97c 97c 97c 97c 97c 97c 97c 9	7—7 8—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7	10—10 10—10		3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3		$\begin{array}{c} 1+21+2\\ 1+2+21+2+2\\ 1+2+21+2+2\\ 1+2+21+2+2\\ 1+2+21+2+2\\ 1+2+21+2+2\\ 1+2+21+2+2\\ 1+2+21+2+2\\ 1+2+21+2+2\\ 1+21+2\\ 1+21+2\\ 1+21+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+$	19 19 20 21 22 22 22 23 24 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 29 30 31 31 32 33 33 34 34 34 34 36 36 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38

The following localities are represented each by one specimen. The material being so limited we are unable to state definitely to which subspecies of *sirtalis* these specimens should be referred.

- 1. Willow Lake, Tehama Co., California.
- 2. Susanville, Lassen Co., Cal.
- 3. Fallen Leaf Lake, El Dorado Co., Cal.
- 4. Silver River, Harney Co., Oregon.
- 5. Vicinity Nixon, Washoe Co., Nevada.

Scale counts of Thamnophis sirtalis, subspecies?

Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
39643 S6543 36323 S6507 S	000000	19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17	161 160 162 169	34 + 77c 72c 79c 50 +	8—8 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 8—8	10—10 10—10 10—10 9—9 10—10	1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1	3—3 4—3 3—3 2—3 3—3	1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1	1 +21 +2 1 +21 +2 1 +21 +2 1 +21 +2 1 +21 +2	1 2 3 4 5

Remarks.—This subspecies differs from both T. s. parietalis and T. s. concinnus in having a greater number of gastrosteges and urosteges. This is clearly shown in the following table of average counts:

Gastrosteges	ô	Q
parietalis	165.4	161.1
concinnus	164.3	156.4
infernalis	168.7	163.7
Urosteges		
parietalis	85.2	76.
concinnus	84.2	76.8
infernalis	89.8	82.8

It probably will prove to be impossible to draw any very definite limits to the areas occupied by this form and by T. s. concinnus. This must be so, for one gradually changes into the other. The area of intergradation is a broad one, individual variation is great, and opinions may easily differ as to geographical limits. Our own views are expressed in the lists of localities given under each subspecies. These indicate that to

T. s. concinnus are referred snakes from Del Norte, Siskiyou, Shasta, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma, Napa, and Marin counties, while those from elsewhere in California are regarded as T. s. infernalis.

There is much variation in color. Certain types of coloration seem to be more frequent in certain localities than elsewhere. Thus, the majority of the snakes from the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys and the Klamath region differ in appearance from those from Santa Clara County and the southern coast. Much larger series might perhaps throw light upon these conditions, which now are obscure.

Some specimens have bright red heads. Others, perhaps of the same lot, have no red, or heads that are partially red. The red-headed snakes are of both sexes, various ages, and all sorts of localities.

One specimen had eaten a full-grown toad.

Thamnophis eques (Reuss)

Diagnosis.—Squamation similar to that of the other members of the *sirtalis* group but supralabials usually eight; prominent dark nuchal blotches.

Type Locality.—Mexico.

Range.—This snake occurs in the United States in Arizona, New Mexico and western Texas. Thence it ranges south through Mexico to Guatemala. In Arizona it has been found in the plateau region and about the foothills of various mountain groups. Ruthven has recorded it from Fort Apache, Fort Huachuca, White River Canyon, Sabino Canyon, and Fort Whipple, Arizona.

We have examined specimens from the following localities:

- 1. Cave Creek, Maricopa Co., Arizona.
- 2. Oak Creek, Coconino Co., Ariz.
- 3. Sabino Canyon, Santa Catalina Mountains, Pima Co., Ariz.
- 4. Steam pump, foothills of the Catalina Mountains, 18 miles north of Tucson, Pima Co., Ariz.

Material.—Twenty-one specimens from these four localities.

Variation.—The loreals are 1—1 in all. The preoculars are 1—1 in all but one which has 1—2. The postoculars are 3—3 in all but three which have 3—4. The temporals are 1+2—1+2 in fourteen, 1+2—1+3 in three, 1+3—1+3 in three, and 2+3—2+3 in one. The supralabials are 8—8 in twenty, and 8—9 in one. The infralabials are 10—10 in seventeen, 11—11 in two, 10—11 in one, and 9—10 in one. The scalerows are 19—19—17 in all but one which has 21—19—17. The gastrosteges vary in number from 164 to 175, males having from 166 to 175, females from 164 to 171; the average in thirteen males is 170.6, in seven females, 168. The urosteges vary from 77 to 97, males having from 85 to 97, females from 77 to 88; the average in twelve males is 91.7, in six females, 83.5.

The series is too small to show the real limits of variation. The scale-counts are given in full in the following table.

Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local-
17543 17544 17545 34169 34170 34277 34278 34278 34281 34281 34282 35256 35257 35258 35256 35256 35260 35261 35260	৽ ত ত ত ত ত ত ত ত ত ত ত ত ত ত ত ত ত ত	19—17 19—17 19—17 19—17 19—17 19—17 19—17 19—17 19—17 19—17 19—17 19—17 19—17 19—17 19—17 19—17	164 172 172 167 167 167 174 171 173 166 166 173 175 166 173 175	82 47+ 93 77 85 97 93 80 87 55+ 48+ 92 90 88 96 92 88 88 88	8—8 8—8 8—9 8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8 8—9 8—8 8—8	10—10 10—10 11—11 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10	1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1 1—2 1—1 1—1 1—1	3—3 3—3 3—3 3—4 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+3-1+3 1+2-1+2 1+3-1+3 1+2-1+3 1+2-1+2 2+3-2+3 1+2-1+2 1+3-1+3 1+2-1+2 1+3-1+3 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2	1 1 1 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
35262 35263 35264 35265	0°0°00	19—17 19—17 19—17 19—17	170 172 171 170	88 97 91 86	8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8	10—10 10—10 10—10 11—11	1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1	3—4 3—3 3—3 3—3	1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1		2 2 2 2

Remarks.—Specimens from Mexico and Central America seem to differ from those from Arizona and New Mexico in the frequent reduction in the number of supralabials to seven. Since our material is all from Arizona we are unable to form an opinion as to whether the snakes from these distant localities are really identical in other respects.

THE ELEGANS GROUP

The second great group of our garter-snakes includes all those snakes which show an apparent relationship with the form which Baird and Girard named *Eutainia clegans*. The satisfactory classification of the snakes which group themselves about this central form long has been regarded as one of the most difficult problems in North American herpetology. Only the large material at hand has induced us to study this problem again. The difficulties are such that we shall feel that the very great labor involved has been justified if even a little better understanding of the facts result from this study.

As a result of former study of this group five species and subspecies were recognized, as follows:—

- 1. T. leptocephala (or ordinoides), a dwarf form from the coast region of Washington and Oregon.
- 2. T. clegans, a striped form, from the coast and Sierra Nevada of California.
- 3. *T. vagrans*, a spotted form, from both sides of the Sierra Nevada and a vast country farther east.
- 4. T. vagrans biscutatus, a subspecies with an increased number of preoculars, from the Klamath Lake region and the Pacific Northwest.
- 5. T. hammondii, a form without dorsal light line, from the San Diegan Fauna and the San Joaquin Valley.

Brown, in 1903, adopted these views and recognized these same forms, but reduced *clegans* and *vagrans* to subspecific rank, and regarded *leptocephala* as a subspecies of *sirtalis* which ranged along the coast south to San Francisco.

Ruthven, in 1908, divided the snakes which, in "The Reptiles of the Pacific Coast," had been called *T. elegans*, into two groups, those from the coast and those from the Sierra Nevada. Following Brown, he united the former with *leptocephala* under the name *T. ordinoides*. The snakes from the Sierra Nevada, together with the forms *T. vagrans* and *T. vagrans biscutatus*, were merged by him in a single subspecies under the name *T. ordinoides elegans*. *T. hammondii* was recognized by Ruthven.

General Discussion

Before proceeding to set forth in detail the results of the present investigation, it may be well to state that the views maintained in 1897 have been, in the main, confirmed. The five forms then recognized, are still recognized, with the same limits, except that the forms then called *T. clegans* and *T. hammondii* are each divided into two, and all of the forms are reduced to subspecific rank.

Each of these subspecies occupies its own particular geographic area, where it alone represents the group; but the area occupied by each meets or overlaps that of one or more of the other members of the group. Thus, *T. ordinoides vagrans* is the only garter-snake of the *elegans* type throughout a vast area, where it adheres to its particular color characters with remarkable constancy, but in various places in the far west its range meets or overlaps the ranges of other forms and at these points specimens are found in which the instability of these same characters is quite as notable. Such specimens may defy definite subspecific identification. They are to be regarded as showing intergradation between the subspecies. All of the subspecies recognized are linked one to another by such intergradation.

Some conclusions reached from the present study are:—

- 1. *T. ordinoides ordinoides* is the most distinct of these subspecies.
- 2. The range of *T. ordinoides ordinoides* is the coast region of British Columbia, Washington and Oregon. In California it is limited to the extreme northwestern corner of the state. We are unable to follow Brown in referring to *T. ordinoides ordinoides* the snakes of the coastal strip of California; or Ruthven, in extending the range of this form south to Tehachapi and east to the Sierra Nevada.
- 3. The garter-snakes of the immediate coast region of California represent a distinct race or subspecies.
 - 4. This race may be called *T. ordinoides atratus*.
- 5. Intergradation between T. ordinoides ordinoides and T. ordinoides atratus occurs in Del Norte and Humboldt counties.
- 6. *T. ordinoides atratus* is more closely related to *T. ordinoides elegans* than to the other subspecies.

- 7. T. ordinoides clegans is confined to the Sierra Nevada and the mountains of southern California, excluding the lower levels.
- 8. T. ordinoides elegans in the mountains of southern California remains true to type. No specimens showing signs of intergradation have been taken.
- 9. In the Sierra Nevada, however, intergradation occurs and one may be in doubt whether to refer a particular specimen to *clegans* or to *vagrans* or *couchii*.
- 10. The Sierra Nevada snakes of pure *elegans* type seem not to occur at the lower altitudes, but material is insufficient for proof.
- 11. The snakes from the lower Sierra Nevada and the San Joaquin Valley, which have been referred sometimes to *vagrans*, sometimes to *hammondii*, are neither.
- 12. They combine characters of both vagrans and hammondii in varying proportion.
- 13. They may best be regarded as a separate, though intermediate, subspecies.
 - 14. This may be called *T. ordinoides conchii*.
- 15. The range or *T. o. couchii* extends from Shasta County south through the San Joaquin Valley, and, east of the Sierra Nevada, from Owen's Lake to Lake Tahoe, and Pyramid Lake.
- 16. Snakes of this type occur also in the warmer parts of Monterey County.
- 17. Thamnophis ordinoides hammondii, of pure type, ranges north to the Mohave River and to southern San Luis Obispo County.
- 18. *T. o. hammondii* may have a nuchal spot, put has no dorsal line, not even a rudimentary one.
- 19. In the mountains of southern California *elegans* and *hammondii* may be found together; but only *hammondii* has been taken at lower altitudes.
- 20. No intergradation between *hammondii* and *clegans* has been found in southern California.
- 21. Farther north such intergradation occurs through couchii.
- 22. The snakes of the Klamath and Modoc region usually have more than one preocular.

- 23. They should be recognized as a separate subspecies, *Thamnophis ordinoides biscutatus*.
- 24. In coloration *biscutatus* is intermediate between *elegans* and *vagrans*, but more like *vagrans*.
- 25. Snakes of the *vagrans* type reach the coast, or nearly there, in British Columbia and northern Washington and in southern Oregon and Del Norte County, California.
- 26. Since a majority of these snakes have two preoculars, it seems best to call these also *biscutatus*, as was done in "The Reptiles of the Pacific Coast."
- 27. Two snakes from the San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California, Mexico, which were formerly recorded as *hammondii* (Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., Ser. 2, Vol. V. p. 1007) are typical vagrans.

We are thus led to the recognition of eight members of the

elegans group of garter-snakes, as follows:-

- 1. Thannophis ordinoides ordinoides
- 2. Thamnophis ordinoides atratus
- 3. Thamnophis ordinoides elegans
- 4. Thamnophis ordinoides biscutatus
- 5. Thamnophis ordinoides vagrans
- 6. Thamnophis ordinoides couchii.
- 7. Thamnophis ordinoides hammondii
- 8. Thannophis marcianus

The curves of scale-counts shown in Figures 2 to 6 will serve to show the differences and relationships of these subspecies as regards these characters. The curves show the percentage of specimens having each number of scales. Each subspecies is represented by a separate line. In all these charts the

- (1) line of crosses represents, ordinoides
- (2) continuous line, atratus
- (3) dotted line, biscutatus (Klamath Lake)
- (4) broken line with longest segments, elegans (Sierra Nevada)
- (5) broken line with shortest segments, elegans (San Bernardino Mts.)
- (6) broken line with intermediate segments, vagrans (Utah, Idaho, Nevada)
- (7) line of oooooooooooo, hammondii
- (8) line of vvvvvvvvvvvvv, couchii

These charts represent the counts in about 262 specimens of $T.\ o.\ ordinoides$, 387 of $T.\ o.\ atratus$, 37 $T.\ o.\ elegans$ from the Sierra Nevada and 41 from the San Bernardino mountains, 108 $T.\ o.\ vagrans$, 235 $T.\ o.\ biscutatus$, 75 $T.\ o.\ hammondii$, and 40 $T.\ o.\ couchii$. The numbers vary slightly for the different charts. The chart of gastrostege counts, however, is based upon smaller numbers, since it includes only male specimens.

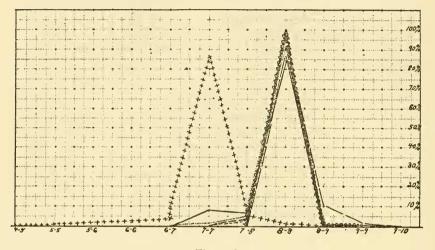


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows the counts of the supralabial plates. It brings out very clearly the distinctness of *T. ordinoides ordinoides* from all the other subspecies. The percentages shown for the various subspecies are:

T. ordinoides 0.4, 2, 4, 86, 6, 2.

T. o. atratus 8, 7, 85, 0.3, 0.3.

T. o. elegans (Sierra Nevada) 86, 11, 3.

T. o. elegans (San Bernardino Mts.) 3, 97.

T. o. vagrans 3, 96, 1.

T. o. biscutatus 2, 5, 92, 1.

T. o. hammondii 99, 1.

T. o. couchii 100.

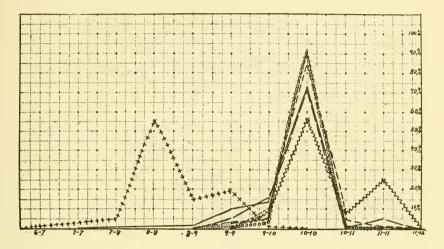


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows the counts of the infralabial plates. It again emphasizes the distinctness of T. o. ordinoides, and also shows the strong tendency in T. o. couchii to increase to 11 the number of these plates. The percentages shown for the various subspecies are:

T. o. ordinoides 1, 3, 5, 55, 15, 19, 2.

T. o. atratus 1, 2, 10, 14, 73, 1.

T. o. elegans (Sierra Nevada) 5, 17, 74, 0.4.

T. o. elegans (San Bernardino Mts.) 10, 90.

T. o. vagrans 3, 6, 84, 5, 2.

T. o. biscutatus 3, 5, 91, 1.

T. o. hammondii 3, 4, 92, 1.

T. o. couchii 7.5, 56, 7.5, 25.

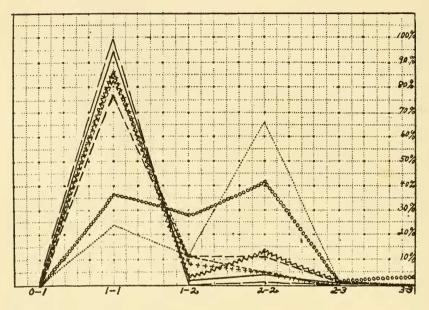


Figure 4

Figure 4 represents the number of preocular plates. It shows T. o. biscutatus is entitled to recognition, and that T. o. hammondii also has a strong tendency toward an increase in the number of these plates. The other subspecies all agree in having but one preocular as the normal condition. The percentages shown for the various subspecies are:—

T. o. ordinoides 87, 8, 5.

T. o. atratus 94, 2, 4, 0.3.

T. o. elegans (Sierra Nevada) 97, 0.3.

T. o. elegans (San Bernardino Mts.) 34, 12, 5.

T. o. vagrans 77, 11, 11, 1.

T. o. biscutatus 23, 11, 66, 0.4.

T. o. hammondii 36, 18, 42, 1, 3.

T. o. couchii 85, 2.5, 12.5.

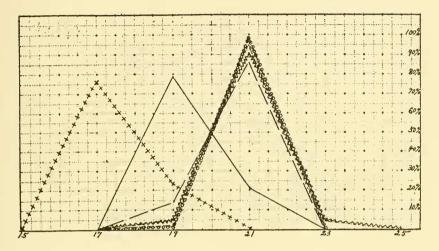


Figure 5

Figure 5 represents the greatest number of scale-rows. It shows that all of the subspecies except T. o. ordinoides and T. o. atratus agree in having normally 21 rows of scales. It indicates the right of T. o. atratus to recognition as a subspecies distinct from T. o. ordinoides on the one hand and from all of the other subspecies on the other. The percentages shown for the various subspecies are:—

T. o. ordinoides 76, 24.

T. o. atratus 79, 21.

T. o. elegans (Sierra Nevada) 13, 87.

T. o. elegans (San Bernardino Mts.) 5, 95.

T. o. vagrans 2, 98.

T. o. biscutatus 1, 95, 4.

T. o. hammondii 1, 99.

T. o. couchii 5, 90, 5.

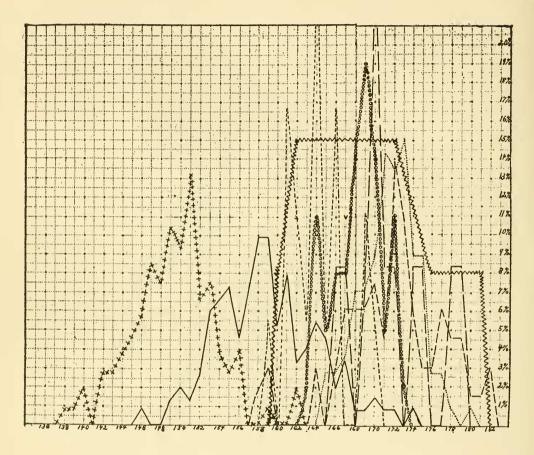
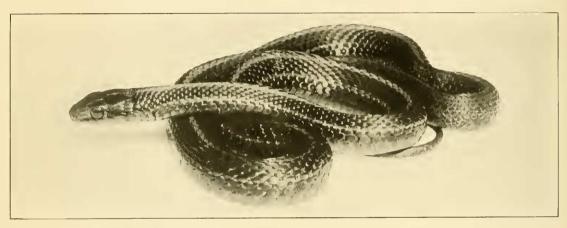


Figure 6

Figure 6 represents the variation in the number of gastrosteges, in males only. It shows that T. o. atratus differs from both T. o. ordinoides and T. o. elegans. All of the other races agree closely with T. o. elegans in the number of their gastrosteges. T. o. ordinoides is very distinct from all except the intermediate T. o. atratus.





Thamnophis ordinoides ordinoides, Puget Garter-Snake:-Photograph from living specimen collected at Portland, Oregon, in October, 1916.

Thamnophis ordinoides ordinoides (Baird & Girard)

Puget Garter-Snake.

Diagnosis.—Normally with fewer than eight supralabials and fewer than ten infralabials. Scales usually in seventeen, sometimes in nineteen, rows. Gastrosteges fewer than in the more southern races. Coloration very variable, striped, spotted or unicolor, often with some red. Preoculars usually single. Size small.

Type Locality.—Puget Sound.

Synonyms.—Eutænia leptocephala Baird & Girard, 1853; type locality, Puget Sound. Eutænia cooperi Kennicott, 1860; type localities Cathapoot'l and Willopah valleys. Thamnophis rubristriata Meek, 1899; type locality Olympic Mountains, Washington. Thamnophis leptocephalus olympia Meek, 1899; type locality Olympic Mountains, Washington.

Range.—This garter-snake seems nowhere to range far from the coast. It occurs in southwestern British Columbia, on the mainland and on Vancouver Island, and ranges thence south across Washington and Oregon to the northwestern corner of California, where it seems to be confined to Del Norte County.

We have examined specimens from the following localities:—

- 1. Lillooet River Valley, British Columbia.
- 2. Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, B. C.
- 3. Golden Eagle Mine, Mt. Saunders, B. C.
- 4. Tahsis Canal, Nootka Sound, B. C.
- 5. Alberni Valley, Vancouver Island, B. C.
- 6. San Juan Islands, Washington.
- 7. New Whatcom, Wash.
- 8. Port Orchard, Kitsap Co., Wash.
- 9. Darrington, Snohomish Co., Wash.
- 10. Montesano, Chehalis Co., Wash.
- 11. Melbourne, Chehalis Co., Wash.
- 12. Pierce Co., Wash.
- 13. Lebam, Pacific Co., Wash.
- 14. Trapp Creek, Pacific Co., Wash.
- 15. Astoria, Clatsop Co., Oregon.

- 16. Gearheart, Clatsop Co., Ore.
- 17. Portland, Multnomah Co., Ore.
- 18. Garibaldi, Tillamook Co., Ore.
- 19. Trask River, Tillamook Co., Ore.
- 20. Tillamook, Tillamook Co., Ore.
- 21. Nestucea River Road, Tillamook Co., Ore.
- 22. Road to Nestucea between Grandronde and Dolph, Yamhill Co., Ore.
 - 23. Siletz, Lincoln Co., Ore.
 - 24. Toledo, Lincoln Co., Ore.
 - 25. Junction Little Elk and Yaquina River, Benton Co., Ore.
 - 26. Between Chitwood and Siletz River, Benton Co., Ore.
- 27. Road between Pioneer and Siletz River, Benton Co., Ore.
 - 28. Philomath, Benton Co., Ore.
 - 29. Alsea River, near Alsea, Benton Co., Ore.
 - 30. Junction Lake and Deadwood Creek, Lane Co., Ore.
- 31. Junction of Siuslaw River and Lake Creek, Lane Co., Ore.
 - 32. Elmira, Lane Co., Ore.
 - 33. Marshfield, Coos Co., Ore.
 - 34. South Fork Coos River, Coos Co., Ore.
 - 35. Sumner, Coos Co., Ore.
 - 36. Coquille, Coos Co., Ore.
- 37. South Fork Coquille River, 20 miles above Myrtle Point, Coos Co., Ore.
 - 38. Myrtle Point, Coos Co., Ore.
 - 39. Camas Mountains, Douglas Co., Ore.
 - 40. Sixes River, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 41. Port Orford, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 42. Elk Creek, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 43. Flores Creek, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 44. Between Flores Creek and Rogue River, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 45. Vicinity mouth of Rogue River, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 46. Corbin, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 47. Goldbeach, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 48. Harbor, Curry Co., Ore.
 - 49. Smith River, Del Norte Co., California.
 - 50. Gasquet, Del Norte Co., Cal.
 - 51. Crescent City, Del Norte Co., Cal.

- 52. Requa, Del Norte Co., Cal.
- 53. Union Bay, Bayne Sound, B. C.
- 54. Mt. Rainier, Pierce Co., Wash.
- 55. Drain, Douglas Co., Ore.
- 56. Cow Creek, Douglas Co., Ore.

Material.—About three hundred and twenty-five snakes of this subspecies have been examined by us in the preparation of this paper.

Variation.—Three specimens have no loreal plates; one has a loreal on one side only; the others have the normal loreal 1—1. The preoculars are 1—1 in two hundred and seventynine, or 86%; 1—2 in twenty-six, or 8%; and 2—2 in twenty, or 6%. The postoculars are 3—3 in two hundred and eightyfour, or 87%; 2-3 in twenty-four, or 7%; 2-2 in sixteen, or 5%; and 1-2 in one. The temporals are 1+2-1+2 in two hundred and eighty-nine, or 89%; 1+2-1+1 in eighteen, or 6%: 1+2-1+3 in eight, or 2%; 1+1-1+1 in four, or 1%; and 3+3-3+3 in three, or 1%. The supralabials are 7-7 in two hundred and eighty-three, or 85%; 7—8 in twenty, or 6%; 7—6 in nine, or 3%; 8—8 in five, or 2%; 6—6 in four, or 1%; 5—5 in one, and 8—6 in one. The infralabials are 8—8 in one hundred and seventy-nine, or 55%; 8—9 in fifty-eight, or 18%; 8-9 in fifty-four, or 17%; 7-8 in sixteen, or 5%; 7-7 in nine, or 3%; 9-10 in six, or 2%; and 6-7 in two. The scale-rows are 17-17-15 or 17-15-15 in two hundred and thirty-six, or 72%; the other 28% all have 19 rows, but the formula may be 17—19—17—15, 17—19—17, 19—19—17, 19-19-15, 17-19-17, or 17-18-19-17. The gastrosteges vary in number from 135 to 162, males having from 138 to 162, females from 135 to 154; the average in one hundred and eighteen males is 149.2, in one hundred and fifty-eight females, 144.8. The urosteges vary from 50 to 81, males having from 56 to 81, females from 50 to 72; the average in ninety-six males is 70.2, in one hundred and twenty-eight females, 60.9.

This variation is shown in full in the following table of scale-counts.

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides ordinoides

Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
\$5170 C2466 C2466 C2468 C2469 C2470 C2296 C2299 C2308 C2309 C2311 C2311 C2312 C2407 S6515 S4269 30508 30511 24101 24102 24102 24103 29930 29931 29932 29933 29934 29935 29935 29936 29937 29938 29940 29401 20402 20403 20403 20403 20403 20408 20409 20410	ᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐᡐ᠙᠒᠘ᠳ᠙ᡐ᠙᠘᠙ᡐ᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙	17-19-17-15 17-17-15	148 143 149 151 147 150 144 149 148 142 143 145 145 145 145 145 147 147	59c 58c 58c 63c 63c 63c 63c 63c 63c 63c 63c 63c 63	7—7 7—8 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7	9-8 9-10 8-9 9-9 9-9 9-9 8-7 9-10 7-18 7-9 9-9 8-7 9-10 7-18 7-7 8-8 8-8 8-8 8-8 8-8 8-8 8-8 8-8 8-	1-1 2-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	3-2 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3		1+3	1 2 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides ordinoides—Continued

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides ordinoides—Continued											
Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
29697 S4534 S5308 29687 29643 29644 29645 29647 29650 29651 29652 29653 29655 29656 29656 29656 29666 29661 29662 29663 29666 29666 29666 29666 29666 29666 29667 29668 29666 29667 29678 29670 29671 29678	৳ পিক তি তিকক ক চি তিক তি চি তিক তি তি তি তি তি তি তি তিকক ককক তিক তি	17-17-15 17-17-17 17-17-15 17-17-17 17-17	153 148 148 153 147 151 153 145 151 146 147 147 148 151 149 151 149 151 150 152 154 153 149 151 154 153 154 154 155 154 154 155 154 154 155 154 154	62c 56c 67c 62c 65c 67c 62c 67c 63c 67c 64c 67c 67c 67c 67c 67c 67c 67c 67c 67c 67	7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7	8—8 9—9 8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8	1-1 1-1 1-1 2-2 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	3—3 3—3 2—2 3—3 3—2 2—2 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3		1+2+2-1+2+1 1+2-1+2+1 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2-1+2+2 1+2-1+2+2 1+2-1+2+2 1+2-1+2+2 1+2-1+2+2 1+2-1+2+2 1+2-1+2+2 1+2-1+2+2 1+2-1+2+2 1+2-1+2+2 1+1-1-1+1 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+1-2-1+2+2 1+1-2-1+2+2 1+1-2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2-2-	20 21 22 23 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides ordinoides—Continued

Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
\$4447 \$4482 \$4483 \$4441 \$54481 \$54481 \$54481 \$54481 \$54481 \$54472 \$64475 \$54477 \$54478 \$54217 \$29420 \$29421 \$29423 \$29426 \$19427 \$29428 \$29426 \$19427 \$29428 \$29426 \$29427 \$29428 \$29429 \$29430 \$29431 \$29433 \$29436 \$29439 \$29439 \$29439 \$29439 \$29439 \$29439 \$29439 \$29439 \$29439 \$29438 \$29439 \$29439 \$29438 \$29439 \$29387 \$29388 \$29389 \$29387 \$29388 \$29389 \$29386 \$29388 \$29388 \$29388 \$29388 \$29388 \$29388 \$29388 \$29388 \$29388 \$29388 \$29388 \$29388 \$29389 \$29386 \$29386 \$29386 \$29386 \$29386 \$29386 \$29386 \$29386 \$29386 \$29388 \$29389	<u></u>	17-19-17-15 17-17-15-15 17-17-15-15 17-17-15-15 17-17-15-15 17-17-15-15 17-17-15-15 17-17-15-15 17-17-15-15 17-17-15-15 17-17-15 17-17-15	148 147 148 147 148 147 148 151 139 153 1451 150 151 149 151 149 144 144 149 144 149 144 162 143 1443 1443 1443 1445 151 147 146 147 146 147 147 146 147 149 144 151 147 147 146 147 149 144 151 147 147 147 147 149 144 151 147 147 147 149 144 151 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 14	63c 61c 61c 58c 61c 58c 59c 67c 67c 67c 67c 67c 67c 67c 67c 67c 67	7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7 7—7	8—8 8—8 9—9 7—8 8—8 9—9 8—8 9—8 8—8 9—8 8—8 8	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	3 — 3 3 — 5 3 — 6 5 — 6		1+21+2 1+31+2 1+11+2 1+31+2 1+21+2 1+21+2 1+21+2 1+21+2 1+21+2 1+21+2 1+21+2 1+21+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2-1+2+2+2+2+2 1+2-1+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+	41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 42 43 43 43 43 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides ordinoides—Continued

Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
29272 29273 29274	\$ 00°	17—17—15 17—17—15 17—17—15	142 144 147	72c 41 + 77c	7—7 8—8 7—7	8—9 9—9 9—8	1-1 1-1 1-1	3—3 3—3 3—3	1—1 1—1 1—1	1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2	48 48 48
29275 29276	000	17—17—15 17—17—15 17—17—15	151	78c 66+	7—7 7—7	8—9 8—8	1—1 2—1	3—3 3—3	1—1 1—1	1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2	48 48
29277 29278	Q Q	17—17—15 17—17—15	143 144	65c 45+	8—7 7—7	8—8 8—8	1—1 1—1	3-3 2-3	1—1 1—1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+21+2 \end{vmatrix}$	48 48
29279 29213 29214	ģ	17—17—15 17—17—15 17—17—15	145 141 137	65c 63c 60c	7—7 5—5 7—7	7—7 6—7 9—8	1—1 1—1 1—1	3—3 2—2 3—3	1—1 1—1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1+21+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2 \end{vmatrix}$	48 49 49
29215 29216	Q	17—17—15 17—17—15 17—17—15	142	59c 64c	7—7 8—8	8—8 9—9	1—1 1—1 1—2	3—3 3—3	1—1 1—1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+3-1+2+2 \end{vmatrix}$	49
\$4265 \$4267	δ ₀ ο	17—17—17—15 17—17—15—15	143 144	72c 48+	8—7 7—7	9—9 9—9	1—1 1—1	3—3 3—3	1—1 1—1	1 +21 +2 1 +21 +2	50 50
S6315 29236 29237	o ⁷¹	17—17—15—15 17—17—15 17—17—15	137 143 144	65c 73c 65c	7—7 7—7 7—7	8—8 8—8 8—8	1—1 1—1 1—1	2—2 2—2 3—2	1—1 1—1 1—1	$ \begin{vmatrix} 1 + 2 1 + 2 \\ 1 + 2 + 2 - 1 + 2 + 2 \\ 1 + 2 1 + 2 \end{vmatrix} $	51 51 51
29238 29239	Q	17—15—15 17—15—15	151	68c 61c	7—7 7—7	9—9 8—8	i-i i-i	2-2 3-3	1—1 1—1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2 \end{vmatrix}$	51 51
29240 29241	ģ	17—17—15 17—17—15	141 144	67c 60c	7—7 7—7	8—9 7—7	1—1 1—1	3—3	1—1 1—1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 + 2 + 2 - 1 + 2 + 2 \\ 1 + 2 1 + 2 \end{vmatrix}$	51 51 51
29242 29243 29244	o ⁷¹	17—17—15 17—17—15 17—17—15	140 142 140	62c 72c 69c	7—7 7—7 7—7	9—10 8—8 8—8	1—1 1—1 1—1	3—3 3—3 3—3	1—1 1—1 1—1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1+21+2\\ 1+2+1-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2 \end{vmatrix}$	51 51
29245 29246	Q Q	17—17—15 17—17—15	139 137	60c 58+	7—7 7—7	8—8 7—8	1—1 1—1	2—3 2—2	1—1 1—1	1 + 2 + 2 - 1 + 2 + 2 $1 + 2 1 + 2$	51 51
29247 29248 29249	5050E	17—17—15 17—17—15 17—17—15	144 140 143	52 + 38 + 70c	7—7 7—7 7—7	8—8 8—8 7—8	1—1 1—1 1—1	3—3 3—3 3—3	1—1 1—1 1—1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2 \end{vmatrix}$	51 51 51
29250 29093	o ⁷	17—17—15 17—17—15 17—17—15	138 142	65c 72c	7—7 7—7	8—8 7—7	1—1 1—1	3—3 2—1	1—1 1—1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	51 52
29091 \$7211	o ⁷	17—17—15 17—17—15	148 148	58c 63c	7—7 :··:	9—9	1-1	3-3	1—1 —1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-2-1+2\end{vmatrix}$	52 53
30002 29578 29579		17—17—15 19—19—17 17—17—15	145 154 162	64 63 77	7—7 7—7 6—7	9—9 9—9 8—8	2—1 1—1 1—1	3—3 3—3 3—3	1—1 1—1 1—1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+31+2\\ 1+21+2 \end{vmatrix}$	54 55 55
S4485 S4486	φφ	17—19—17—15 17—19—17—15	156 143	80c 62c	7—7 7—7	9—9 9—9	2—1 2—1	3—3 3—3	1—1 1—1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1+21+2\\ 1+21+2 \end{vmatrix}$	56 56
S4487 S4488 S4490	o o	17—17—17—15 17—19—17—15 17—19—17—15	150 156 149	42+ 81c 70c	7—7 8—8 7—7	9—9 9—9 8—8	1—1 1—1 2—2	3—3 2—3 2—3	1—1 1—1 1—1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1+21+2 \\ 1+21+2 \\ 1+21+2 \end{vmatrix}$	56 56 56
S4491		17—19—17—15	154	76c	7—7	8-8	2-1	3—3	1—1	1+21+2	56

Very interesting from the standpoint of scale variation are the following counts showing, in each group,—first, the counts for the adult female and then those for the well-developed embryos taken from her. In the case of No. S4427 the series is not complete, for only six of the twenty-one embryos of this brood could be counted.

Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
\$4509 (1) \$4509 (2) \$4509 (2) \$4509 (3) \$4509 (4) \$4509 (9) \$4509 (9) \$4509 (9) \$4509 (9) \$4509 (9) \$4509 (9) \$4509 (9) \$4509 (9) \$4509 (9) \$4509 (10) \$4517 (2) \$4517	و : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	19—19—17—15 17—17—15 17—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 17—19—17—15 17—19—17—15 17—17—15 17—19—17—15 17—19—17—15 17—19—17—15 17—17—15	153 159 150 151 150 157 154 154 154 151 150 153 146 148 147 149 149 149 149 149 149 150 148 151 148 151 148 151 148 151 148 151 149 151 148 151 148 151 148 151 148 151 148 151 148 151 148 151 148 151 148 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 151 15	58c 69c 69c 63c 69c 69c 69c 69c 69c 69c 69c 69c 69c 69	7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7 7-7	8—8 8—8 8—8 8—9 8—8 8—9 8—9 8—9	1-1	3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3		1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2	255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255

Remarks.—This is the common garter-snake of the north-west coast. It is of small size. The largest specimen examined measures 590 mm. to base of tail. The head is small, not so distinct from the neck as in other races, and the labials are reduced in number.

The coloration is very variable. The dorsal line frequently is absent or developed only on the neck. The lateral lines also may be absent. Specimens may be heavily spotted or without any marking, either lines or spots. The dorsal line usually is yellow but may be red, and there often is red elsewhere in the coloration, as on the gastrosteges. The lower surfaces often are dark, and the coloration everywhere may be very dusky.

Specimens with heavy spotting and dark pigmentation of the gastrosteges resemble T. o. vagrans, but usually may be easily distinguished by their scale characters.

Specimens showing no dorsal line resemble T. o. couchii, but here again the scale characters are quite different.

The closest relationship of this subspecies undoubtedly is with T. o. atratus, yet there can be no doubt as to the subspecific distinctness of the two forms. The differences in the number of superior and inferior labials, scale-rows and gastrosteges should be sufficient aid toward their correct determination, and the general appearance usually is quite different. specimens, however, are so nearly intermediate in one or more of their characters that students might differ in opinion as to their identity. Such specimens, as set forth under head of T. o. atratus, show real geographic intergradation. So far as specimens examined by us show, this intergradation occurs only in Del Norte County, California, where the ranges of the two forms meet and perhaps overlap slightly. Many of the specimens from this county are typical of either one or the other subspecies.—ordinoides or atratus.—and most of the intergrades seem to be nearer to the latter type than to the former. South of Del Norte County no tendency toward T.o. ordinoides has been observed in T. o. atratus, unless it be that the rather frequent absence of the dorsal line in specimens from Humboldt and Mendocino counties may be so regarded.

Ruthven considered two preoculars to be a character of much importance in T. o. ordinoides. Our figures show that

fourteen per cent only of the specimens have two preoculars on one or both sides of the head. Snakes of the $T.\ o.\ vagrans$ type occur in portions of the area occupied by $T.\ o.\ ordinoides$, and often have two preoculars. There seems to be no good reason for calling them $T.\ o.\ ordinoides$. It appears much more logical to consider them $T.\ o.\ biscutatus$, as was done in 1897, although specimens to show the continuity of range from the Klamath Lakes to Puget Sound are not at hand.

Thamnophis ordinoides atratus (Kennicott)

Coast Garter-Snake.

Diagnosis.—Normally with eight supralabials and ten infralabials. Scales usually in nineteen, sometimes in twenty-one, rows. Gastrosteges average more numerous than in T. o. ordinoides, but fewer than in the other subspecies. Coloration very variable, striped, spotted, or (rarely) unicolor, often with some red. Preocular usually single. Size larger than T. o. ordinoides.

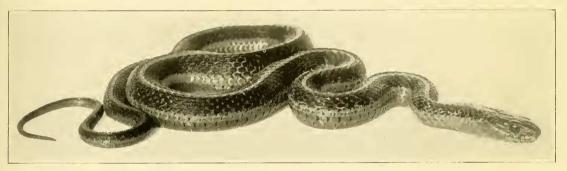
Type Locality.—California. (Brown states that the same specimens served as the types of Cope's E. i. vidua, and that they are labeled San Francisco.)

Synonyms.—Eutænia infernalis of many authors but not of Blainville. Eutænia infernalis vidua Cope, 1892; type locality San Francisco, California.

Range.—This subspecies occupies the coast region of California from Del Norte to Santa Barbara counties. So far as known, the area inhabited by it includes the coast ranges and their valleys but not the great valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin. It occurs in both the Transition and Upper Sonoran zones.

We have examined specimens from the following localities:—

- 1. Near Siskiyou, Jackson Co., Oregon.
- 2. Gasquet, Del Norte Co., California.
- 3. Trinidad, Humboldt Co., Cal.
- 4. Eureka, Humboldt Co., Cal.



Thamnophis ordinoides atratus, Coast Garter-Snake:—Photograph from living specimen collected at Gilroy Hot Springs, Santa Clara Co., California, July 5, 1915.



- 5. Ferndale, Humboldt Co., Cal.
- 6. Alton, Humboldt Co., Cal.
- 7. Carlotta, Humboldt Co., Cal.
- 8. Cuddeback, Humboldt Co., Cal.
- 9. Maltole River, White Thorn, Humboldt Co., Cal.
- 10. South Fork Eel River, Garberville, Humboldt Co., Cal.
- 11. Anderson, Shasta Co., Cal.
- 12. Bald Hill, Mendocino Co., Cal.
- 13. Irishes, Mendocino Co., Cal.
- 14. Covelo, Mendocino Co., Cal.
- 15. Ten Mile River, Mendocino Co., Cal.
- 16. Sherwood, Mendocino Co., Cal.
- 17. Mendocino, Mendocino Co., Cal.
- 18. Near Mendocino City, Mendocino Co., Cal.
- 19. Big River, 7 miles from mouth, Mendocino Co., Cal.
- 20. Comptche, Mendocino Co., Cal.
- 21. Albion River, 2 miles below Comptche, Mendocino Co., Cal.
 - 22. Roberts Creek, near Ukiah, Mendocino Co., Cal.
- 23. Navarro River, near Philo Crossing of Elk on Ukiah Stage Road, Mendocino Co., Cal.
- 24. Garcia River, ½ to 10 miles above mouth, Mendocino Co., Cal.
 - 25. Point Arena, Mendocino Co., Cal.
 - 26. Pieta, Mendocino Co., Cal.
 - 27. Gualala, Mendocino Co., Cal.
 - 28. Middleton, Lake Co., Cal.
 - 29. Rumsey, Yolo Co., Cal.
 - 30. Wheatfield Fork, Gualala R., Sonoma Co., Cal.
 - 31. Near Skaggs Springs, Sonoma Co., Cal.
 - 32. Skaggs Springs, Sonoma Co., Cal.
 - 33. Cazadero, Sonoma Co., Cal.
 - 34. Duncan Mills, Sonoma Co., Cal.
 - 35. Austins Creek, Sonoma Co., Cal.
 - 36. Kidd Creek, Sonoma Co., Cal.
 - 37. Guerneville, Sonoma Co., Cal.
 - 38. Freestone, Sonoma Co., Cal.
 - 39. Berryessa Creek, Napa Co., Cal.
 - 40. St. Helena, Napa Co., Cal.
 - 41. Vacaville, Solano Co., Cal.

- 42. Inverness, Marin Co., Cal.
- 43. Point Reyes, Marin Co., Cal.
- 44. Tocaloma, Marin Co., Cal.
- 45. Olema, Marin Co., Cal.
- 46. Mill Valley, Marin Co., Cal.
- 47. Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
- 48. Berkeley, Alameda Co., Cal.
- 49. Oakland, Alameda Co., Cal.
- 50. San Leandro, Alameda Co., Cal.
- 51. Calaveras Valley, Alameda Co., Cal.
- 52. San Francisco, San Francisco Co., Cal.
- 53. San Bruno, San Mateo Co., Cal.
- 54. Portola, San Mateo Co., Cal.
- 55. Summit Searsville Road above Woodside, San Mateo Co., Cal.
- 56. Mountains between Stanford University and Spanishtown, San Mateo Co., Cal.
 - 57. Corte Madera Creek, San Mateo Co., Cal.
 - 58. Butano Basin, San Mateo Co., Cal.
 - 59. La Honda, San Mateo Co., Cal.
 - 60. Pescadero, San Mateo Co., Cal.
 - 61. Near Stanford University, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
 - 62. Corte Madera Canyon, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
 - 63. Stevens Creek, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
 - 64. Santa Clara, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
 - 65. San Jose, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
 - 66. Smith Creek, Mount Hamilton, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
 - 67. Uvas Creek, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
 - 68. Upper Coyote Creek, near head, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
 - 69. Gilroy Hot Springs, Santa Clara Co., Cal.
 - 70. Waddell Creek, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.
 - 71. Near Swanton, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.
 - 72. Felton, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.
 - 73. Soquel, Santa Cruz Co., Cal.
 - 74. Salinas River, near Blanco, Monterey Co., Cal.
 - 75. Seaside, Monterey Co., Cal.
 - 76. Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., Cal.
 - 77. Carmel, Monterey Co., Cal.
 - 78. San Macento, Monterey Co., Cal.
 - 79. Garapatos Creek, Monterey Co., Cal.
 - 80. Mill Creek, Monterey Co., Cal.

- 81. Little Sur River, Monterey Co., Cal.
- 82. Partington Canyon, Monterey Co., Cal.
- 83. Morro, San Luis Obispo Co., Cal.
- 84. Oceano, San Luis Obispo Co., Cal.
- 85. Santa Ynez River, Santa Barbara Co., Cal.

Material.—Three hundred and sixty-three specimens from these localities have been studied by us.

Variation.—The variations shown by these specimens are as follows:

The loreal is 1—1 in all specimens. Preoculars are 1—1 in three hundred and thirty-nine, or 93%; 2—2 in fifteen, or 4%; 1—2 in seven, or 1%; and 2—3 in one. Postoculars are 3—3 in three hundred and twenty-one, or 88%; 3-4 in fifteen, or 4%; 2—3 in ten, or 2%; 2—2 in eight, or 2%; 4—4 in six, or 1%; 4—5 in one, and 1—2 in one. Temporals are 1+2-1+2in two hundred and eighty, or 77%; 1+2-1+3 in forty-four, or 12%; 1+3-1+3 in sixteen, or 4%; 1+1-1+1 in ten, or 2%; 1+1-1+2 in five, or 1%; 1+1-2+2 in two, 1+2-2+2 in two, 1+1-1+3 in one, and 1+3-2+2 in one. The supralabials are 8—8 in three hundred and nine, or 85%; 7—7 in twenty-six, or 7%; 7—8 in twenty-five, or 6%; 8—9 in one. and 9—9 in one. The infralabials are 10—10 in two hundred and seventy-two, or 75%; 9—10 in forty-four, or 12%; 9—9 in thirty-two, or 8%; 10—11 in five, or 1%; 8—9 in three, 8—10 in three, 11—11 in two, and 8—8 in one. The scalerows are 19—19—17 in two hundred and fifty-five, or 71%; 19—21—17 in twenty-seven, or 7%; 21—21—17 in twentytwo, or 6%; 19—21—19 in twenty-one, or 6%; 21—21—19 in nine, or 2\%; 21—19—17 in six, or 1\%; 17—19—17 in four. or 1%; 19—19—19 in three, 19—20—19 in three, 20—21—19 in one, 17—18—17 in one, 19—19—15 in one, and 20—21—17 in one. The gastrosteges vary in number from 140 to 172, males having from 146 to 172, females from 140 to 168; the average in one hundred and fifty males is 158, in two hundred and four females, 153. The urosteges vary from 52 to 93, males having from 63 to 93, females from 52 to 98; the average in one hundred and thirty-one males is 81, in one hundred and sixty-eight females, 74. These variations are shown in full in the following table of scale-counts.

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides atratus

								C5 WITHIN	 ,		
Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
S4440	\$	19-21-19-17	159	75c	8—8	10-10	1—1	33	1-1	1+21+2	1
S4442 S4266	00	19—21—19—17 19—20—19—17	161	83c	8—8	10—10 10—10 9—9	1-1	3—3	1-1	1 +2 1 +2 1 +3 1 +3 1 +2 +2 -1 +2 +2 1 +2 1 +2 +2	1
29055	1 0	10-10-17	157 149	74c 53+	8—8 7—8	10-10	1—1 1—1	3-3	1-1	1+31+3	2
29056	Ç	17-18-17-15	151	68	8-8	9-9	1-1	3—3 3—3	1—1 1—1 1—1	1 +2 +2-1 +2 +2	3 3
C2320	ģ	21-19-17	150	50+	78	10-10	11	3-3	î—î	1 + 2 + 2 - 1 + 2 + 2	4
C2322	ģ	17—18—17—15 21—19—17 19—19—17	153	69	7—7	8—8 9—9	11	3-3	11	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 + 2 + 2 - 1 + 2 + 2 \\ 1 + 2 + 3 - 2 + 2 + 2 \end{vmatrix}$	4
C2323 C2367	Ô	19—19—17 21—21—17	153 154	64 70	7-8		1-1	3-3	1-1	I ————————————————————————————————————	4
28829	ď	19-19-17	161	84	8—8 8—8	10—9 10—10	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	3—3 3—3	1-1	1+2+3-1+3 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+3-1+3	5 7
28830	Ç	19—19—17 19—19—17	153	50+	7 0	10-10	ii	3—3	1—1 1—1 1—1	1 +3 1 +3	7
28831	l ♀	19—19—17 19—21—17	151	72	77	10—10 10—9	1—1	3-3	i—i	1+2+2-1+2+2	7
28832 28833	ç	19—21—17 19—19—17	155	67	,,	109	1-1	3—3	11	1+2+2-1+2+2	7 7 7
28834	o o	10 10 17	156 158	82 70	8—8 8—8	10-10	1-1	3-3	1—1 1—1	1+2+2-1+2+2	7
28837	07	19-19-17	157	85	7—7	10—10 10—10 10—10	1—1	3-3	i—i	1 +2 +2-1 +2 +2	7
28839	ĮΨ	19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17	155	70	87	1010	1-1	3—3	î—î	1+2+2-1+2+2 1+31+3 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2-1+2+2	7
28840	1 ¥	119-119-11	146	69	8—7	9—10	11	3-3	11	1+21+2	7
28841 28842	Q Q	19—19—17 19—19—17	157	73 80	7—8	10-10	1-1	3-3	1-1	1+3+3-1+3+3	7
28843	0	19-1917	158 159	84	8—8 7—7	9—10 10—10 9—10 8—9	1-1	3-3	i—i i—i i—i	1+3-1+3	7
28844	000	191917	158	83	8—8	10-10	i—i	3-3	1-1	1+2+2-1+2+2	7
28845	Š	19—21—17 19—19—17	153	75	7—7	99	1-1	3—3	1-1	$\begin{array}{c} 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+21+2\\ 1+3+3-1+3+3\\ 1+31+3+3\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+3\\ 1+21+2+3\\ 1+21+2\\ 1+2-2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+3\\ 1+2-2-1+2+3\\ 1+2-2-1+2+3+3+3+3+3+3+3+3+3+3+3+3+3+3+3+3+3+3+$	7 7 7 7
28846 28847	Q Q	19—19—17 19—19—17	155 157	68 74	8—8 8—7	10—10 10—9	1-1	3—3	1-1	1+2+2-1+2+2	7
28848	Q	19-19-17	152	79	7-7	9-9	1—1 1—1	3-3	1-1	1 +2 +3-1 +2 +3	7
28849	Q	191917	155	80	8—8	9—10	i—i	3-3	1—1 1—1	1 + 2 - 1 + 2	7
28850	δ.	19—19—17 19—19—17	154	71	88	10-10	11	3—3	1-1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 + 2 + 2 - 1 + 2 + 2 \\ 1 + 2 + 1 - 1 + 2 + 1 \end{vmatrix}$	7
28851 28852	o o	19—19—17 19—19—17	165	85 77	7-7	10-10	1-1	3—3	1-1	1+2+1-1+2+1	7
28853	, T	19—19—17	156 163	84	7—7 8—8	10—10 10—10 10—10	1—1 2—2	3-3	1-1	1+21+2	7
28854	Ŷ	19-19-17	160	77	7—7	10-10	1-1	3-3	1—1 1—1 1—1	1+3-1+2	7
28855	\$	19—19—17 19—19—17	160	71	8—8	10-10	1-1	33	ii	2+2+2-1+1+3	7
28856 28857	Ç Ç	19—19—17 19—19—17	158	74 77	8-8	10-10	1-1	3-3	1-1	1+2+2-1+2+2	7
28858	ŏ	19—19—17	158 155	78	7—7 8—8	10-10	1-1	3—3 3—3	1—1 1—1	1+2+1-1+2+1 $1+21+2$ $1+2+2-1+2+2$ $1+31+2$ $2+2+2-1+1+3$ $1+2+2-1+2+2$ $1+2+2-1+2+2$ $1+2+2-1+2+3$	7
28859	ģ.	19-19-17	157	68+	7—7	10—10 10—10 10—10	i—i	3-3	i-i	1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+3 1+2-1+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+1-1+2+1 1+2-1+2+1	7 7 7
28860	o d	19—19—17	160	84	88	10—10	1—1 1—1	3—3	1—1 1—1	1+2+2-1+2+2	7
28861 28862	ç	19—19—17 19—19—17	156 154	66+	8-7	10-10	1-1	33	1-1	1+2+1-1+2+1	7
28863	ġ.	19—19—17	158	75 77	8—8 7—8	10—10 9—9 10—9	1-1	3—3	1-1	1+2-1+2	7
28864	ਰਾ	19—19—17	156	85	8-7	10-9	1-1 1-1	3-3	1—1 1—1	1+2+1-1+2+1	7 7 7
28865 28866	\$	21-21-17	161	72	8-8	10—10 10—10	1-1	3-2	1—1 1—1	1+2-1+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+1-1+2+1 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2	7
28867	S,	19—19—17 19—19—17	151 166	74 86	8—8 8—8	10-10	1-1	33	1-1	1+2+2-1+2+2	7
28868	Q	19-19-17	156	67	8-8	10-10	1-1	3—3			7
28869	9	19-19-17	154	26+	8-8	10-10	i—i	33	i—i	1+2+1-1+2+1 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+1-1+2+1 1+2+2-1+2+2	7 7
28870 28871		19—19—17	160	84	7—7	10—10 10—10	1-1	3—3	1-1	1+2+2-1+2+2	7
28872		19—19—17 19—19—17	157 165	90 81	8-8	10-9	1-1 2-2	3-3	1-1	1+2+1-1+2+1	7
28873	ਕਾ	19-19-17	155	88	8—8 7—7	9—10	1-1	3-3	1-1	1+2+2-1+2+2	7
28874	Q	19-19-17	153	73	88	10-10	1—1	3—3	i—i	1+2-1+2	7 7
28875 28876	00	19—19—17 19—19—17	156	82	8-8	10—10 10—9	11	3-3	i—i i—i i—i i—i	$\begin{array}{c} 1+21+2 \\ 1+2+1-1+2+2 \\ 1+21+2 \\ 1+21+2 \\ 1+2+2-1+2+2 \\ 1+2+2-1+2+2 \\ 1+2+2-1+2+3 \\ 1+2+2-1+2+3 \\ 1+2+2-1+2+3 \\ 1+31+2 \\ 1+31+2 \end{array}$	7
28877		19-19-17	157 165	9+ 87	8—8 7—7	109	1—1 1—1 2—1	3-3	1-1	1+2-1+2	7
28878	ŏ	19-19-17	157	42+	8-8	10-9	2-1	3-3	1-1	1+2-1+2+2	7
28879	\$	19—19—17 19— ?—17	154	73	8-8	10-10	1-1	3—3	i—i	1+2+2-1+2+2	7
28880 28881	o' 1	19—19—17 19—19—17	160	83	7—7	9—10 9—10	1-1	33	1-1	1+2+2-1+2+2	7
28882		19—19—17	157 157	72 71	8—8 8—8	9—10 10—10	1-1	33	11	2+2+2-1+2+3	7
28883	Q	191917	157	74	77	10—10	ii	3—3	1-1	1+3-1+3	7 7 7
28884	Ş	19—21—17 19—19—17	156	71	8—8	10-10	11	3—3			
28885 28886	Q,	19—19—17 19—19—17	157	80	7—7	99	1-1	3—3	1-1	1+21+2	7
28887	ď	19-19-17	149 158	74 57+	8-8	10-9	1—1 1—1 1—1	3—2 3—3	1—1 1—1	1+2-1+2	7 7 7
28888	ਰਾ	19-19-17	159	28+	8-8	10—10 10—9	1-1	3-3	1-1	1 +2 +1-1+2+1 1 +2+2-1+2+2	7
28889	Ş.	19-19-17	157	82	8-8	109	1-1	33	1—1 1—1	1+2-1+2	7 7
28890 28891		19-19-17	155	83	8-8	9—9	2—1	3-3	1-1	1+2+2-1+2+2	7
28891	੍ਹੌਂ	19—19—17 19—19—17	158 155	71+	7—7	10-10	1-1	3-3	1-1	1+2+1-1+2+1	7 7 7
28893	0	19—19—17	156	75	8—7 8—8	10—10	11	3-3	1-1	1+2+2-1+2+2	7
28976	77	19-19-17	159	82	8—8	10-10	1-1	3-3	1—1 1—1 1—1	1+2+2-1+2+2	6
28977 28978	Ç	19—19—17 19—19—17	160	73	8-8	10-10	1—1	3—3	1-1	1+21+2	6
28978	o ⁷	19—19—17 19—19—17	155 162	84 84	8—8 8—8	10-10	1-1	3—3	1-1	$\begin{array}{c} 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+1-1+2+1\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2$	6
20717	0	17-17	102	04	0-0	10-10	1-1	3-3	1-1	1+21+2	0

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides atratus—Continued

		Scale	counts	111 1 //	атпорні	S Oraino	ides dira	ius—Co			
Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
C2366 C2368 S4228 S4228 S4221 S4242 S4243 S4313 S4313 S4313 S4313 C1166 S1795 C3166 C1167 C1166 S1795 C5317 C1167 C1168 S1760 28620 C5317 S4247 S4248 S4249 28302 28303 28304 28305 28306 C5317 S427 S427 S427 S427 S428 S4237 S4238 S4237 S4238 S4237 S4238 S4237 S4238 S4237 S4238 S4237 C3308 C3308 C5304 C5306 C5307 C5308 C5307 C5308 C5309 C5311 C5312 C5311 C5312 C5311 C5312 C5306 C5307 C5308 C5309 C3311 C5312 C5311 C5312 C5311 C5312 C5313 C5311 C5312 C5308 C5309 C3311 C5312 C5308 C5308 C5309 C3311 C5312 C5313 C5311 C5312 C5311 C5312 C5313 C5311 C5312 C5311 C5312 C5312 C5311 C5312 C5312 C5313 C5311 C5312 C5312 C5312 C5313 C5312 C5312 C5313 C5312 C5312 C5313 C5312 C5312 C5312 C5312 C5313 C5312 C5312 C5312 C5312 C5312 C5312 C5312 C5312 C5312 C5313 C5312	ზნიი გზი ზზი ზზი ზიზი ზი ზიზიზი ი ზიი ი ი ი	19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17—15 19—19—17—15 19—19—17—15 20—21—19—17 19—19—17	161 154 153 155 150 170 166 161 157 158 161 154 149 152 153 151 155 158 151 155 158 151 151	77 779 779 775 776 777 779 775 776 776 777 779 779 779 779 779 779 779	8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8	9—9 9—10 10—10		3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 4—4 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3		$ \begin{vmatrix} 1+2+2-1+2+2\\1+2+2-1+2+2\\1+2-1+2\\1+2-1+2\\1+2-1+2\\1+2-1+2\\1+2-1+2\\1+2-1+2\\2-2\\1+2+3-1+2+3\\1+2-3+1+2+3\\1+2+3-1+2+3\\1+2+3-1+2+2\\1+2+3-1+2+2\\1+2+1-1+2+2\\1+2+1-1+2+2\\1+2+1-1+2+2\\1+2+1-1+2+2\\1+2+1-1+2+2\\1+2+1-1+2+2\\1+2+1-1+2+2\\1+2-1+2+2\\1$	8 8 9 10 10 11 11 11 12 12 13 13 14 15 16 16 16 17 17 17 18 18 19 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides atratus—Continued

Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
28029 C5299 C5299 C5299 C5299 C5299 C5299 27940 27941 28010 27982 C4914 S4323 C5295 C5296 C5297 C5296 C5297 C5296 C5297 C5293 C5297 C5293 C5291 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4007 C4008 C5290 C5291 C5293 C5291 C5293 C5288 C5291 27816 27817 27818 27819 S5181 C403 C644 C763 C644 C763 C763 C763 C763 C763 C763 C763 C763	ᡏᡐᡐᡐ᠙ᠳ᠙ᠳ᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙	19—19—17 19—21—17 19—19—17 19—21—17 19—19—17 19—21—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—21—17 19—19—17	164 158 159 162 159 159 159 159 159 159 150 154 158 165 161 165 161 153 157 154 156 160 154 156 160 159 160 159 160 161 163 163 164 170 164 164 170 161 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 169 169 169 169 169 169 169	88 + + 68 + + 24 + + + 25 + 25 + 27 + 27 + 28 + 27 + 27 + 28 + 27 + 27	8 - 8 8 - 8 8 - 8 8 - 8 8 - 8 8 8 - 8 8 8 - 8	10-10 10-10	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	3-3 3-4 4-4 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3		$ \begin{vmatrix} 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1$	44

Scale counts in Themnophis ordinoides atratus-Continued

		Scale	COUNTE	tu In	mnopni	s oraino.	ues arra	ius—Cot	rinued		
Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
C5555 C2440 13223 C2436 S4161 39565 39565 39566 27286 33350 33351 33352 33353 33353 33354 33355 33950 13225 13226 13227 13228 13227 13228 13227 13228 13227 13228 13227 13228 13227 13228 13227 13228 13227 13228 13229 13231 13235 13239 13247 14499 14500 S5184 SR.68 S1198 S4149 S4155 S5180 S5184 SR.68 S1198 S4149 S4155 S5183 S5185 S5185 S5185 S5185 S5185 S5185 S6187 SR.6380 S7.88.6380 SR.669 SR.665 SR.665 SR.665 SR.665 SR.665 SR.665	ᡐ᠔ᢩᠲ᠘ᢋ᠘ᢋ᠘ᢋ᠘᠙ᠳ᠙ᠳ᠙ᠳ᠙ᠳ᠙᠘᠙᠙᠙᠙᠙ᠳ᠙ᠳ᠙ᠳ᠙ᠳ᠙ᠳᠳ᠙ᠳᠳ᠙ᠳᠳ᠙ᠳ᠙ᠳ᠙ᠳ᠙	21-21-19-17 $21-21-17$ $19-21-17$ $19-21-17$ $19-21-17$ $19-19-17-15$ $19-19-17-15$ $19-19-17-17$ $19-19-17-18$ $19-19-17-18$	154 159 157 157 157 157 157 157 161 163 158 164 150 146 146 141 150 143 150 143 155 143 155 145 145 145 146 147 163 153 161 163 153 161 163 163 163 163 164 164 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165	77c 78 87 78 87 79 81 74c 78 87 79 81 74c 73 72 82 86 67 87 80 82 86 67 75 78 66 67 70 66 67 71 66 67 70 66 70 70 66 70 70 66 70 70 66 70 70 66 70 70 66 70 70 66 70 70 70 66 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8	11—10 10—10 10—10 9—9 10—10	2-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	3 - 3		1+3 1+3 1+2+3 1+2+3 1+3-1+2+3 1+3-1+2+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+2-1+2+2 1+2+3-1+2+3 1+2+3-1+2+3 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2	489 499 490 501 512 522 522 522 522 522 522 522 522 52

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides atratus-Continued

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Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
\$1743 \$1744 \$1745 \$1745 \$1745 \$1746 \$1746 \$1746 \$1746 \$14662 \$1662 \$1662 \$1662 \$1662 \$1675 \$1675 \$1675 \$1675 \$1675 \$1674 \$1682 \$1674 \$1679 \$1774 \$1414 \$13765 \$13765 \$13765 \$13765 \$13765 \$13765 \$13765 \$13765 \$13765 \$13765 \$13765 \$13765 \$1446 \$13765 \$1446 \$13765 \$13765 \$13765 \$13765 \$1476	\$	19—19—17—17 19—21—19—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17—17 19—19—17—15 19—19—17—15 19—19—17—15 19—19—17—15 19—19—17—17 19—19—	152 162 154 163 159 156 153 161 150 151 142 147 148 153 157 158 149 156 147 158 149 156 147 158 149 156 147 157 154 157 158 149 156 141 157 159 150 151 150 151 151 150 151 150 151 150 151 150 151 150 150	75c 77e 78c	8—8 8 8 8—8 8 8—8 8 8 8—8 8 8 8—8 8 8 8—8 8 8 8—8 8 8 8—8 8 8 8—8 8 8 8—8 8 8 8—8 8 8 8—8 8 8 8—8 8 8 8—8 8 8 8—8 8 8 8—8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	9-9 10-10	1-1 1-1 1-1 2-2 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3 3-3		1+2 1+3 1+2 1+2 1+2	64 64 65 65 65 66 67 68 69 69 70 70 70 70 71 72 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 73 74 75 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 77 77 77 77 77

Remarks.—The large series at hand shows that this subspecies, which one of us formerly confused with $T.\ o.\ elegans$, and which Brown and Ruthven confused with $T.\ o.\ ordinoides$, really should be separated from both. From $T.\ o.\ elegans$ it differs in the smaller average number of its scale-rows and ventral plates, as well as in coloration. The dorsal line usually is wider than in $T.\ o.\ elegans$ and there often is more or less red in the coloration, which so far as we know is not the case in the mountain snakes.

T. o. atratus differs from T. o. ordinoides in being of larger size and in usually having a greater number of upper and lower labials, scale-rows, and gastrosteges. The coloration also is different, although a wide range in pattern and shade is to be seen in both subspecies, and both often show some red coloring.

As regards scale characters, T. o. atratus may be considered intermediate between T. o. ordinoides and T. o. elegans.

The two specimens from Siskiyou, Jackson County, Oregon, and two others (Nos. S4313 and S4434) from Anderson, Shasta County, California, probably might best be regarded as showing intergradation between this coast form and the $T.\ o.\ elegans$ of the Sierra Nevada, since they all have twenty-one rows of scales and somewhat intermediate coloration. The material is inadequate to make this conclusion a positive one but it is in this region that one would expect to find these subspecies merging.

Five specimens (Nos. S4471, S4473, S4474, S4476, and S4479) from South Fork, Coquille River, twenty miles above Myrtle Point, Coos County, Oregon, are listed in this paper as *T. o. biscutatus*. They, however, are not typical of that form in that they have only nineteen rows of scales. They thus resemble *T. o. atratus* in this character and might well be regarded as intergrades. Additional specimens are needed from this general region. The coloration of these specimens is similar to that of *T. o. couchii* in the indistinctness of the dorsal line and presence of dark pigmentation on the gastrosteges. Two specimens from Gasquet, Del Norte County, California, resemble these but are so puzzling that one (No. S4264) has been referred to *T. o. biscutatus* and the other (No. S4266) to *T. o. atratus*. Both have more than nineteen scale-rows, a

fairly large number of gastrosteges, and indistinct dorsal lines. More material is needed to clear up their status.

Certain specimens from Requa and Crescent City in Del Norte County, California, show intergradation between $T.\ o.$ atratus and $T.\ o.$ ordinoides. This is apparent in the reduction in the number of upper and lower labials, and, sometimes, of the gastrosteges. Some of the specimens from these localities are fairly typical $T.\ o.$ atratus, and nearly all are closer to that form than to $T.\ o.$ ordinoides. The scale-counts in these two series of specimens are given below. Nos. 29076 to 29091 are from Requa and Nos. 29219 to 29230 were collected at Crescent City.

Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals
29076 29077 29078 29078 29089 29080 29081 29085 29090 29091 29219 29220 29221 29223 29225 29226 29227 29228	\$	19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17 19—19—17	158 160 159 153 147 158 156 153 157 147 148 154 157 163 157 163 157 158 151 153 149 150	79 70 69 67 66 80 69 71 76 60 74 34 72 74 97 65 64 82 70 69 63	8—8 8—8 8—8 8—7 7—7 8—8 7—7 7—7 7—7 8—8 8—8	10—10 9—9 8—9 9—10 9—9 10—10 10—9 8—9 9—9 9—9 9—9 10—10 10—10 9—10 10—10 9—10	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3	1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+3-1+2+3\\ 1+2-1+2+2\\ 1+3-1+2+2\\ 1+3-1+2+2\\ 1+3-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+1-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2\\ 1+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2$

It now is well known that variation in the coloration of the snakes of this subspecies is very great. Certain types of coloration may be pointed out as occurring in groups of specimens. The best known of these color types, perhaps, is that in which the general color is dark olive, lateral lines absent, dorsal line yellow and very broad, throat bright yellow, and belly deep olive or slate with or without a median yellow streak. This is the coloration of the types of this subspecies, which types Cope redescribed as *Eutænia infernalis vidua*. It is not a common style of coloration in this subspecies since we find it more or less well marked in only Nos. SR.21, S1654, S1655, S4322, S5180, SR.68, S1198, S4149, S4155, S1200, S1201.

S1202, S1203, S1204, S5183, SR.7, S4157, S6378, S6380, SR.69, SR.64, SR.65, SR.67, S6520, S5852, S4151, S4152, S4153, and S4307, or in twenty-nine of three hundred and sixty-three specimens, or 8%. All of these specimens are from the San Francisco peninsula, that is to say, from San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Monterey counties. They, however, share this area with snakes of various other styles of coloration, and all sorts of intermediate specimens are to be found, so that this seems to be merely a peculiar color phase, although restricted geographically to a small portion of the range of the subspecies.

In certain specimens the dorsal line is lacking, or very faint or short. This is found most frequently in specimens from Humboldt and Mendocino counties.

Specimens from San Francisco and Marin counties usually may be recognized as such by their coloration, which is of a style not peculiar to these areas, but certainly most frequent there. There are three lines, the dorso-lateral region is largely red with dark spots, and the belly often is more or less suffused with bright brick red.

Perhaps the most frequent style of coloration is that which shows three light lines on a brown or olive ground, with the belly yellow or olive. But, as we have said, individual variation in color is enormous.

One specimen (No. C2452) contained a *Bascanion vetustum*. This is the only instance we recall of a snake having been eaten by *Thamnophis*.

Thamnophis ordinoides elegans (Baird & Girard)

Mountain Garter-Snake.

Diagnosis.—Normally with eight supralabials; twenty-one, or sometimes nineteen, rows of scales; dorsal line very distinct, narrow; dorsal spots lacking or not evident, being hidden by the dark ground color, not invading the edges of the dorsal line; gastrosteges rarely marked with black or slate; preocular almost always single; infralabials very rarely more than ten.

Type Locality.—El Dorado County, California.

Synonyms.—Tropidonotus trivittatus Hallowell, 1853; type locality Cosumnes River, California. Eutænia elegans brunnea Cope, 1892; type locality Fort Bidwell, California. Eutænia elegans lineolata Cope, 1892, (part); no type given.

Range.—Thamnophis ordinoides elegans, as here defined, is a mountain form which appears to be confined to the Sierra Nevada and San Bernardino mountains. In the Sierra Nevada it has been taken on both the east and west slopes. It seems not to occur at the lower levels.

We have examined specimens from the following localities:—

- 1. Onion Valley, Inyo Co., California.
- 2. Oroville, Butte Co., Cal.
- 3. Strawberry Valley, Yuba Co., Cal.
- 4. Soda Springs Station, Placer Co., Cal. 6,500 feet.
- 5. Fyffe, El Dorado Co., Cal.
- 6. Tuolumne Meadows, Tuolumne Co., Cal.
- 7. Tuolumne Meadows, Yosemite National Park, Cal. at 8,600 feet.
- 8. Tamarack Flat, Mariposa Co., Cal.
- 9. Yosemite Valley, Mariposa Co., Cal.
- 10. Yosemite National Park, Cal., at 7,700 feet.
- 11. Kings River, Fresno Co., Cal., at 5,000 feet.
- 12. Sierra Nevada Mountains, Tulare Co., Cal.
- 13. Little Truckee River, Sierraville, Sierra Co., Cal.
- 14. Fallen Leaf Lake, El Dorado Co., Cal.
- 15. Lake Tahoe, El Dorado Co., Cal.
- 16. Tallac, El Dorado Co., Cal.
- 17. Glenbrook, Douglas Co., Nevada.
- 18. Farrington's, Mono Lake, Cal.
- 19. San Bernardino Mountains, San Bernardino Co., Cal.
- 20. West Fork Deep Creek, San Bernardino Co., Cal.

Of the specimens from the San Bernardino Mountains, number C761 is from Seven Oaks, altitude 5,000 feet; number C4316 is from Santa Ana Canyon, altitude 5,900 feet; number C758 is from the South Fork of the Santa Ana River, altitude 6,200 feet; numbers C759, C965 and C966 are from Fish Creek, altitude 6,500 feet; number C760 is from Bear Lake,

altitude 6,700 feet; and number C967 is from the south side of Sugar Loaf, altitude 6,700 feet.

Three of the specimens from Tulare County (Nos. C2810, C2811 and C2812) were collected at Jackass Meadow, at an altitude of 7,750 feet. The other specimen (C2813) was secured at Monache Meadow, altitude 8,000 feet.

Material.—We have studied ninety-seven specimens from these localities.

Variation.—These specimens show the following variations:

The loreal is 1-1 in all. The preoculars are 1-1 in eightynine, or 93%; 1-2 in five, or 5%; and 2-2 in two, or 2%. The postoculars are 3-3 in ninety-two, or 95%; 3-4 in four, or 4%; 2-3 in one, or 1%. The temporals are 1+2-1+2 in seventy-one, or 75%; 1+2-1+3 in sixteen, or 17%; 1+3-1+3 in seven, or 7%; and 1+1-1+1 in one, or 1%. The supralabials are 8-8 in ninety-one, or 94%; 7-8 in two, or 2%; 8—9 in one, or 1%; 9—9 in one, or 1%; and 7—6 in one, or 1%. The infralabials are 10-10 in eighty-two, or 85%; 9-10 in ten, or 10%; 9-9 in two, or 2%; 8-10 in one, or 1%; 10-11 in one, or 1%; and 11-11 in one, or 1%. The scale-rows are 19-19-17 in twenty-two, or 23%; all the others (77%) have 21 rows of scales, but the formula varies, being 19-21-19-17 in thirty, 21-19-17 in seventeen, 21 -21-17 in twelve, 19-21-17 in twelve, and 20-21-17 in two. The gastrosteges vary from 151 to 179, males having from 159 to 179, females from 151 to 175; the average in fifty males is 171, in forty-six females, 163.4. The urosteges vary from 70 to 101, males having from 78 to 101, females from 70 to 88, the average in forty males is 86.4, in thirty females, 78.5.

This variation is shown in full in the following table of scale-counts.

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides elegans

Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local-
C3717 C4002 C4004 C4003 C4004 S6308 C5345 S4371 S1664 C5907 C5908 C5907 C5908 C5909 C5910 C5910 C5910 C6267 C6268 C6267 C6267 C6272 C6273 C6273 C6273 C6273 C6273 C6373 C6373 S6533 S6534 S6535 S6536 S6537 S65650 S6557 S65653 S6557 S65653 S6557 S65657 S6567 S656	৽ৼ	19-19-17 19-19-17 19-19-17 19-21-19-17 19-21-17-17 19-21-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-19-17-17 19-21-19-17	166 169 176 170 170 170 177 177 177 177 177 177 176 167 177 168 165 177 179 174 168 168 168 178 168 168 178 168 168 178 168 168 178 168 168 178 169 171 164 170 166 161 168	7+86c 83ce 85ce+73c+84c+73c+85ce+876c-88760c-8876c-8876c-8876c-8876c-8876c-8876c-8876c-8876c-8876c-8876c-8876c-8876c-8876c-8876c-88	8 — 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	9-10 10-10	-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -	3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3		1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+3-1+2 1+3-1+2 1+3-1+2 1+3-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+3-1+2 1+2-1+2	1 2 2 2 3 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 9 100 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 1

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides elegans-Continued

Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
S5226	ď	21-21-19-17	161	78c	88	10-10	1-1	33	1-1	1+2-1+2	19
S5227	o,	21-21-19-17	168	86+	88	10-10	1-1	33	11	1+2-1+2	19
S5228	Ş	19-21-19-17	160	33+	88	10-10	1-1	3—3	1—1	1+3-1+3	19
S5229 S5230	Q Q	21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17	151 153	61 + 73c	8—8 8—8	10-10	1-1	3-3	1-1	1+3-1+2	19
S5231	ď	21-21-19-17	164	84c	88	10-10	1—1 1—2	3—3 3—3	1-1	1+2-1+2	19
\$5232	Q	21-21-19-17	155	74c	8—8	10-10	1-1	3-4	i—i	1 + 3 - 1 + 2 1 + 2 - 1 + 2	19
C710	3	21-21-17	166	84c	8-8	10-10	ii	3-3	i—i	1+3-1+3	19
C711	ğ	20-21-17	159	73c	8—8	10-10	1—1	33	i—i	1+3-1+3	19
C712	o ⁿ	21-21-17	163	85c	88	10-10	1-1	3—3	i—i	1+3-1+3	19
C713	Ş	21-21-17		83c	88	10-10	1-2	33	1-1	1+2-1+2	19
C758	ੋ	19-21-17	168	85c	88	10-10	1—1	3—3	11	1+2-1+2	19
C759	Ŷ	21-21-17	175	88c	8—8	10-10	1-2	33	11	1+3-1+2	19
C760	Ŷ	21-21-17	157	78c	8—8	1010	1-1	3—3	1-1	1+2-1+2	19
C761	₽.	21-21-17	161	73c	8—8	10-10	1-1	33	1-1	1+3-1+3	19
C965 C966	o o	19-21-17 19-21-17	169 164	86c 82c	8—8 8—8	10-9	2-1	3-3	1-1	1+3-1+3	19
C967	ď	21-21-17	164	83c	8-8	10-10	1—1 1—1	3—3 3—3	1—1 1—1	1+3-1+2	19
C968	8	19-21-17	164	70+	8-8	10-10	1-1	33	1-1	1+2-1+2 $1+2-1+2$	19
C969	l o	21-21-17	159	29+	8-8	10-10	i—i	3—3	11	1+2-1+2	19 19
C4316	3	21-21-17	164	82c	8—8	10-10	i-i	3—3	i—i	1+2-1+2	19
S5166	ğ	21- ?-17	165	50+	8-8	10-10	î—î	3-3	îî	1+2-1+3	20
										- 1- 110	1 20

Remarks.—Thamnophis ordinoides elegans is a dark, distinctly striped form with no, or but little, evident spotting, and usually without dark pigmentation of the gastrosteges. It is closely related to T. o. vagrans and to T. o. couchii, agrees closely with both in most scale characters, and, at certain points, intergrades with both. Thus, some of the specimens from the Warner Mountains, Modoc County, California, approach the *elegans* type of coloration in varying degrees, while others are fairly typical of vagrans, under which heading they are listed. Apparently the type of Cope's Eutænia elegans brunnea from Fort Bidwell, Modoc County, was such an intermediate specimen. Certain specimens from the Yosemite Valley, Kings River, and Jackass Meadow, are more or less intermediate between T. o. elegans and T. o. couchii. A few of the specimens from the east slope of the Sierra Nevada also seem to be intergrades. However, the snakes from the higher altitudes in the Sierra Nevada seem to be constantly true to type. Those from the San Bernardino Mountains also show no departure from this type, although their range is in part overlapped by that of T. o. hammondii. No one could guestion the validity of this race as it occurs in these southern mountains, and the fact that intergrades between it and other races occur in the more northern portion of its range should not cause us to refuse it recognition.

We formerly confused this form and the striped race from the coast of California, describing both as T. elegans. Although they are rather similar in appearance, they differ in a number of respects. The mountain form usually has twentyone rows of scales, while the coast subspecies usually has nineteen. The average number of gastrosteges in T. o. elegans also is greater, the dorsal line is narrower, and we have never seen any red in the coloration of T. o. elegans. Just where and how these two forms meet has yet to be worked out. So far as we now know the one is confined to the interior mountains and the other to the coast region. Between them lies the area occupied by T. o. couchii in the north and T. o. hammondii in the south. T. o. couchii and T. o. hammondii are mainly to be found in the Lower and Upper Sonoran zones while the striped snakes are more characteristic of the cooler zones of the mountains and coast.

Thamnophis ordinoides vagrans (Baird & Girard)

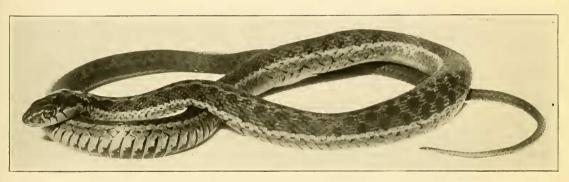
Wandering Garter-Snake.

Diagnosis.—Normally with eight supralabials; twenty-one rows of scales; dorsal line distinct; ground color light with distinct dorsal spots which invade the edges of the dorsal line; gastrosteges marked with black or slate along their anterior edges and medially; preocular single.

Type Locality.—California.

Synonyms.—This race seems to have served as the basis of no other names.

Range.—This subspecies, in typical form, is found over eastern Washington and Oregon, ranging thence east across Idaho to Utah, south across Nevada to eastern California in the vicinity of Mono Lake, and to northern Arizona, where it has been taken at Oak Creek, Fort Verde, Fort Whipple, San Francisco Mountains, Mineral Spring and Prescott. Typical specimens are at hand also from the San Pedro Martir Mountains in northern Lower California, Mexico.



Thannophis ordinoides vagrans, Wandering Garter-Snake:—Photograph from living specimen collected in Provo Canyon, Wasatch Mountains, Wasatch County, Utah, in June, 1913.



We have examined specimens from the following localities:—

- 1. Diamond Lake, Stevens Co., Washington.
- 2. Prescott, Walla Walla Co., Wash.
- 3. Wallula, Walla Walla Co., Wash.
- 4. Humpeg Falls, Columbia Co., Wash.
- 5. Buck Creek, Lake Co., Oregon.
- 6. Bridge Creek, Lake Co., Ore.
- 7. Silver Creek, Harney Co., Ore.
- 8. Burns, Silvies River, Harney Co., Ore.
- 9. Umatilla, Umatilla Co., Ore.
- 10. Wallowa, Wallowa Co., Ore.
- 11. Mono Lake, Mono Co., California.
- 12. Walker Lake, Mono Co., Cal.
- 13. Winnemucca Lake, Washoe Co., Nevada.
- 14. Pine Forest Mountains, Humboldt Co., Nev.
- 15. Quinn River Crossing, Humboldt Co., Nev., at 4,100 feet.
 - 16. Virgin Valley, Humboldt Co., Nev.
- 17. Smoky Valley, Nye Co., Nev. 20 miles north of Round Mountain.
 - 18. Near Palisade, Eureka Co., Nev.
 - 19. Elko, Elko Co., Nev.
 - 20. Blue Lake, Twin Falls Co., Idaho.
 - 21. Wardner, Shoshone Co., Idaho.
- 22. Potlatch Creek, 2 miles above mouth, near Lewiston, Nez Perce Co., Idaho.
- 23. Clearwater River, 7 miles above Lewiston, Nez Perce Co., Idaho.
 - 24. Weiser, Washington Co., Idaho.
 - 25. Boise, Ada Co., Idaho.
 - 26. Payette Lake, Boise Co., Idaho.
 - 27. Near head of Malad River Canyon, Blaine Co., Idaho.
 - 28. Near Ketcham, Blaine Co., Idaho.
 - 29. Guyer Hot Springs, Blaine Co., Idaho.
 - 30. Near Shoshone Falls, Lincoln Co., Idaho.
- 31. Plains south side Snake River near Salmon Falls, Twin Falls Co., Idaho.
 - 32. Cottonwood Creek, Cassia Co., Idaho.
 - 33. Arco, Blaine Co., Idaho.

- 34. Fort Hall, Bingham Co., Idaho.
- 35. Bear River, Logan, Cache Co., Utah.
- 36. Woods Cross, Morgan Co., Utah.
- 37. Oak Creek, Coconino Co., Arizona.
- 38. San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California, Mexico.

Material.—One hundred specimens have been included in the present study.

Variation.—The variations shown by these specimens are as follows:

The loreal is 1—1 in all specimens. Preoculars 1—1 in eighty-one, or 81%; 2-2 in thirteen, or 13%; 1-2 in five, or 5%; and 2—3 in one, or 1%. Postoculars are 3—3 in eightyeight, or 88%; 2—3 in four, or 4%; 3—4 in four, or 4%; 4—4 in three, or 3%; and 2-2 in one, or 1%. Temporals are 1+2-1+2 in sixty-seven, or 67%; 1+2-1+3 in twenty, or 20%: and 1+3-1+3 in thirteen, or 13%. The supralabials are 8—8 in eighty-nine, or 89%; 7—8 in eight, or 8%; and 7—7 in three, or 3\%. The infralabials are 10—10 in eighty-six, or 86%; 9—10 in seven, or 7%; 10—11 in four, or 4%; 9—8 in one, or 1\%; and 11—11 in one, or 1\%. The scale-rows are 21—21—17 in fifty-five, or 55%; 21—19—17 in thirty-three. or 33%; 19—21—19—17 in four, or 4%; 19—21—17 in three, or 3\%; 19_19_17 in one, or 1\%; 20_21_19_17 in one, or 1%; and 20-21-17-17 in one, or 1%. The gastrosteges vary in number from 148 to 182, males having from 159 to 182, females from 148 to 177; the average in fifty-three males is 174.2, in forty-seven females, 169. The urosteges vary from 67 to 95, males having from 79 to 95, females from 67 to 83; the average in forty-four males is 86, in thirty-five females, 76.

This variation is shown in full in the following table of scale-counts.

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides vagrans

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides vagrans											
Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
\$2644 C5584 C5584 C5584 C5583 C5582 C5585 S6317 S5261 S6592 S6593 S6594 S5234 S6316 S1660 S2665 S659 S6570 C1521 C1522 C1521 C1522 C1523 C1524 C1525 C1518 C1526 C1527 C1518 C1526 C1527 C1518 C1526 C1527 C1527 C1528 S6558 S6565 S6565 S6566 S6570 S	იაიშშშშშშა იაოიმცავე ომცავე, გეგე გიაც იც ამ გიაც იც იაც იც იაც იც ია ია იაც გეგენები გიაც გეგენები ის იც	19-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-17-17	163 174 173 172 166 172 176 179 172 166 172 166 178 181 177 180 178 179 178 179 178 179 178 179 178 179 178 179 178 179 178 179 178 179 178 179 178 179 178 179 178 179 178 179 178 179 177 181 170 173 171 170 173 171 177 173 177 173 177 177 178 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179 179	74c 84c 84c 85c 77c 85c 77c 76c 76	-8 8-8 8-8 8-8 8-8 8-8 8-8 8-8 8-8 8-8	10-10 10-10	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	3-3		1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+3-1+3 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2	1 2 3 3 4 5 6 6 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 11 11 12 3 14 4 14 14 14 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides vagrans—Continued

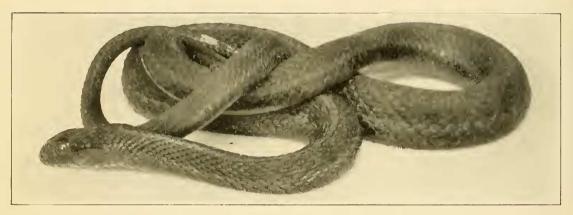
Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
41576 41577 41578 41579 S4066	ক্তিক্ত কু কু কু	21-21-19-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-17-17	170 171 167 167 172	79 + 79 + 89c 79c 86c	8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8	10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—11	1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1	3—3 4—3 3—3 3—3 4—4	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2	26 26 26 26 27
\$4067 \$4060 \$4061 41582 41583 \$4055	0,000,00	21-21-19-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-19-17	167 165 164 170 165	82c 71c 87c 77c 77c	8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8	10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10	1—1 1—1 2—2 1—1 2—1	3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+3-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2	27 28 28 29 29
S4055 S4056 S4057 S4051 S4058 S4054	00'0'0'00	21-21-17-17 21-21-19-17 21-21-17-17 21-21-21-17 21-21-17 21-21-17	170 172 168 170 175 176	87c 72c 84c 88c 91c 75c	8—8 8—8 8—8 7—8 8—8	10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10	1—1 1—1 1—1 1—2 1—1	3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	1+3-1+2 1+3-1+3 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+3-1+3 1+3-1+2	30 30 30 31 32 33
41271 41272 41273 41274 S1779	* 500°000	21—21—19—17 21—21—19—17 21—21—19—17 21—21—19—17 21—21—19—17	174 169 175 175	83c 71c 90c 80c 72c	8—8 8—8 8—8 8—8	10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—9 10—10	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	3—3 4—3 3—3 3—3 3—3	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	1+3-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+3-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+3 1+2-1+2	34 34 34 34 35
40402 35266 S1721 S1722	00,00	21—21—17—17 21—19—17 19—21—17 21—19—17	168 148 160 150	73c 76c 80c 67c	8—8 8—8 7—7 8—7	9—10 10—10 10—10 10—9	2—2 1—1 1—1 1—1	3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3	1—1 1—1 1—1 1—1	1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2 1+2-1+2	36 37 38 38

Remarks.—This subspecies remains remarkably true to its peculiar color characters throughout the vast area which constitutes the greater portion of its range. It is only along the western edge of this area that much variation occurs. Specimens from western Nevada and from eastern California vary towards T. o. biscutatus, T. o. couchii and T. o. elegans, so that it may be said that intergradation with all these forms occurs. Thus, specimens from Humboldt County, Nevada, frequently have two preoculars as in T. o. biscutatus, and certain specimens from near Lake Tahoe leave one in doubt as to whether they might best be referred to T. o. vagrans, T. o. couchii or even T. o. elegans.

The two specimens from the San Pedro Martir Mountains in northern Lower California, which formerly were referred to *T. hammondii*, are very typical *vagrans* in coloration, but have low gastrostege counts. They constitute by far the most southern record for this subspecies and offer an interesting problem in distribution, for *T. o. vagrans* has never been taken in southern California.

The snakes taken at Elko, Nevada, had been feeding on the larvæ of Rana pipiens.





Thannophis ordinoides biscutatus, Klamath Garter-Snake:—Photograph from living specimen collected at Klamath Falls, Klamath County, Oregon, June 14, 1918.

The specimens from the Pine Forest Mountains, Nevada, were collected at altitudes of 4300, 6000, 7800, and 8400 feet.

Eleven specimens from the Warner Mountains, Modoc County, California, collected at altitudes of from 5000 to 7300 feet on Parker Creek and Squaw Peak (Nos. C2164 to 2179) have not been included in the analysis given above. No. 2164 has the coloration of nearly typical T. o. vagrans. The others show various degrees of approach to the coloration of T. o. elegans. No. C2166 is very close to the elegans style. No. C2168 is similar in coloration to the Klamath Falls snakes, but all of these Warner Mountain specimens have single preoculars. It is probable that the type of Cope's Eutænia elegans brunnea, from Fort Bidwell, Modoc County, is such a specimen. Scale-counts of the Warner Mountain specimens are as follows:

Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals
C2164 C2165 C2166 C2167 C2168 C2169 C2170 C2171 C2172 C2173 C2179	۵°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0°0	21-21-17 21-21-17 21-21-17 21-21-17 21-21-17 21-21-17 21-21-17 21-21-17 21-21-17 21-21-17 21-21-17	171 176 178 188 171 172 175 177 171 168 171	78 84 94 59 + 79 78 77 87 79 80 81	8—3 8—8 8—8 8—7 8—8 8—8 8—7 8—8 8—8 8—8	10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—9 10—10 10—10 10—10 10—10	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—3 3—4 3—3	1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1	$\begin{array}{c} 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ \hline 1+2+3\\ 1+2+3-1+2+3\\ 1+2+3-1+2+3\\ 1+2+3-1+2+3\\ 1+3+3-1+2+3\\ 1+3+3-1+2+3\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+2-1+2+2\\ 1+2+3-1+2+3\\ 1+2+3-1+2+3\\ \end{array}$

Thamnophis ordinoides biscutatus (Cope)

Klamath Garter-Snake.

Diagnosis.—Normally with eight supralabials; twenty-one or twenty-three rows of scales; dorsal line distinct; dorsal spots invading edges of dorsal line but often not showing by reason of the dark ground color; often with dark markings on the gastrosteges; usually more than one preocular.

Type Locality.—Klamath Lake, Oregon.

Synonyms.—It is probable that Yarrow's Eutænia Henshawi from Fort Walla Walla, Washington, may have been based upon a specimen of this subspecies. Ruthven included these snakes under the name T. o. elegans.

Range.—This subspecies is or was exceedingly abundant about the Klamath lakes. Thence it ranges east to Goose Lake, Modoc County, California, west to Josephine County, Oregon, and Del Norte County, California. Farther north it occurs near Puget Sound, Washington, and in British Columbia.

We have examined specimens from the following localities:—

- 1. Lillooet River Valley, British Columbia.
- 2. San Juan Islands, San Juan Co., Washington.
- 3. Rogue River, Grants Pass, Josephine Co., Oregon.
- 4. South Fork, Coquille River, 20 miles above Myrtle Point, Coos Co., Ore.
 - 5. Gasquet, Del Norte Co., California.
 - 6. Klamath Falls, Klamath Co., Ore.
 - 7. Lower Klamath Lake, Siskiyou Co., Cal.
 - 8. Goose Lake, Modoc Co., Cal.
 - 9. Davis Creek, Modoc Co., Cal.

Material.—More than two hundred and fifty specimens have been studied by us.

Variation.—The variations shown by these specimens are as follows:

The loreal is 1—1 in all specimens. Preoculars are 2—2 in one hundred and fifty-nine, or 63%; 1—2 in twenty-five, or 10%: 1—1 in sixty-three, or 25%; and 2—3 in one. Postoculars are 3—3 in two hundred and thirteen, or 80%: 3—4 in twenty-six, or 10\%; 4-4 in five, or 2\%; 2-3 in three, or 1\%; and 4-1 in one. Temporals are 1+2-1+2 in one hundred and ninety, or 77%; 1+3-1+3 in sixteen, or 6%; 1+2-1+3in thirty-nine, or 15%. The supralabials are 8—8 in two hundred and thirty-two, or 92%; 7—8 in eleven, or 4%; and 7—7 in four, or 1%. The infralabials are 10—10 in two hundred and twenty-two, or 88%; 9—10 in thirteen, or 5%; 9—9 in eight, or 3%; 10-11 in two, and 8-8 in one. The scalerows are 21—21—17 in two hundred and sixteen, or 87%; 21—19—17 in nine, or 3%; 21—23—17 in six, or 2%; 21— 17—17 in three, or 1%: 19—17—17 in three, or 1%: 19— 19—17 in two, 19—17—15 in two, 23—19—17 in two, 23— 21—19 in one, 17—17—17 in one, and 20—21—17 in one.

The gastrosteges vary in number from 151 to 183, males having from 157 to 183, females from 151 to 176; the average in one hundred and twenty males is 171, in one hundred and twenty-three females, 166. The urosteges vary from 63 to 97, males having from 76 to 97, females from 63 to 91; the average in one hundred and twelve males is 84, in one hundred and three females, 77. These variations are shown in full in the following table of scale-counts.

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides biscutatus (Cope)

Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local-
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Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides biscutatus (Cope)—Continued

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Scale counts in Thannophis ordinoides biscutatus (Cope)—Continued

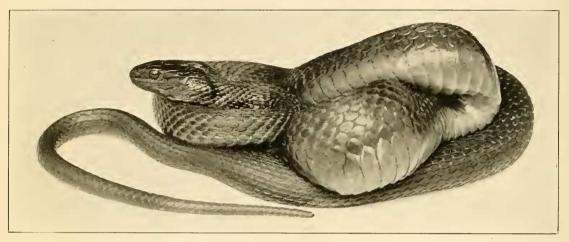
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Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides biscutatus (Cope)—Continued

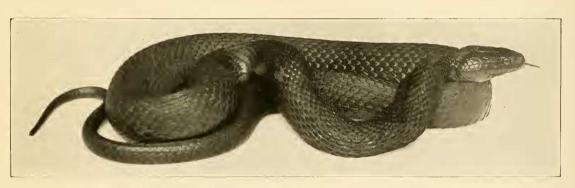
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Remarks.—These snakes from the Klamath region are very similar to T. o. vagrans but the ground color of the dorso-lateral regions usually is much darker. For this reason the dark spots usually are inconspicuous. Occasional specimens show the spots very distinctly, and in most specimens they may be seen when looked for. These spots invade the dorsal line just as they do in typical T. o. vagrans. The chief point of distinction between T. o. biscutatus and T. o. vagrans is the increase in the number of preoculars. Less than twenty-five per cent of the Klamath specimens do not show this increase on at least one side of the head, so that it must be regarded as a per-





a.—Thamnophis ordinoides couchii, Giant Garter-Snake:—Photograph from living specimen collected at Gadwall, Merced County, California, May 12, 1918.



b.—Thannophis ordinoides couchii, Giant Garter-Snake:—Photograph from living specimen collected at Gadwall, Merced County, California, May 12, 1918.

fectly good subspecific character. A small number of the specimens also show an increased number of body scale-rows.

Specimens from northwestern Nevada, as those from the Pine Forest Mountains, Virgin Valley, and Quinn River Crossing, in Humboldt County, appear to be intermediate between this form and true $T.\ o.\ vagrans$, the coloration being typical of the latter while a tendency toward an increase in the number of preoculars is still present. These are listed with $T.\ o.\ vagrans$.

In the region of Puget Sound snakes of the *vagrans* type, a majority of which have two preoculars, are again encountered. We can see no reason for not including them here. It seems best to include here also the snakes from Del Norte County, California, and from Josephine and Coos counties, Oregon, although the number of specimens from these localities is so small as to leave one in doubt as to the usual number of preoculars, and the coloration is more like that of *T. o. couchii*.

Perhaps nowhere else in the world are snakes so abundant as near Klamath Falls. We counted a hundred and eighty on a small rock about a yard in diameter in Link River, and, at another point on the same river, caught fourteen with one grab with both hands.² They feed upon small fish and toads. Most of these snakes are of this subspecies, but a few are *Thamnophis sirtalis infernalis*.

Thamnophis ordinoides couchii (Kennicott)

Giant Garter-Snake.

Diagnosis.—Normally with eight supralabials; twenty-one rows of scales; no red in coloration; dorsal line absent or indistinct posteriorly, usually distinct on neck; usually some dark markings on gastrosteges, preocular usually single; infralabials often more than ten.

Type Locality.—Pitt River, California.

² In June, 1918, some nine years later, they were not especially abundant here.

Synonyms.—No other names have been based upon individuals of this race. Specimens have been referred sometimes to hammondii, sometimes to vagrans, or elegans.

Range.—This subspecies is the common water-snake of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California from Shasta to Kern counties. It ranges west into Monterey County, where it has been taken in the valleys of the Carmel River and San Antonio and Nacimiento creeks. It ascends the valley of the Kern River to an altitude of some 6000 feet, and, doubtless, crosses through Walker Pass to the east side of the Sierra Nevada where it occurs in Owens Valley and about Pyramid Lake and Lake Tahoe. Its range lies chiefly in the Lower and Upper Sonoran zones.

We have examined specimens from the following localities:—

- 1. Carmel Valley, Monterey Co., California.
- 2. San Antonio Creek, near Mission San Antonio, Monterey Co., Cal.
 - 3. Nacimiento Creek, Monterey Co., Cal.
 - 4. Long's Ranch, Battle Creek, Shasta Co., Cal.
 - 5. Cottonwood, Shasta Co., Cal.
 - 6. Orland, Glenn Co., Cal.
 - 7. Stoney Creek, Glenn Co., Cal.
 - 8. Strawberry Valley, Yuba Co., Cal.
 - 9. Red Point, Placer Co., Cal.
 - 10. Fyffe, El Dorado Co., Cal.
 - 11. Riverton, El Dorado Co., Cal.
 - 12. Priest Hill, Tuolumne Co., Cal.
 - 13. Pleasant Valley, Mariposa Co., Cal.
 - 14. Yosemite Valley, Mariposa Co., Cal.
 - 15. Los Baños, Merced Co., Cal.
 - 16. Merced Co., Cal.
 - 17. Gadwall, Merced Co., Cal.
 - 18. Raymond, Madera Co., Cal., at 940 feet altitude.
 - 19. Hume, Fresno Co., Cal.
 - 20. Fresno, Fresno Co., Cal.
 - 21. Trout Meadows, Tulare Co., Cal.
 - 22. Little Kern River Lake, Tulare Co., Cal.
 - 23. Trout Creek, 6000 feet, Sierra Nevada, Tulare Co., Cal.

- 24. Cannell Meadows, Sierra Nevada, Tulare Co., Cal.
- 25. Walkers Basin, Kern Co., Cal.
- 26. Kern River, near Bodfish, Kern Co., Cal., at 2400 feet.
- 27. Buena Vista Lake, Kern Co., Cal.
- 28. Mt. Tallac, El Dorado Co., Cal.
- 29. Fallen Leaf Lake, El Dorado Co., Cal.
- 30. Fallen Leaf Lake, El Dorado Co., Cal.
- 31. Tahoe City, Placer Co., Cal.
- 32. Lake Tahoe, El Dorado Co., (?) Cal.
- 33. Glenbrook, Douglas Co., Nevada.
- 34. Wadsworth, Washoe Co., Nev.
- 35. Pyramid Lake, Washoe Co., Nev.
- 36. Owens Valley, Inyo Co., Cal.
- 37. Laws, Inyo Co., Cal.

Material.—Sixty-seven specimens from these thirty-seven localities have been included in this study.

Variation.—Sixty-five specimens show the following variations:

Loreal 1—1 in all specimens. Preoculars 1—1 in fifty-two, or 81%; 2—2 in eleven, or 17%; and 1—2 in one, or 2%. Postoculars 3—3 in fifty-six, or 89%; 2—3 in six, or 9%; and 2—2 in one, or 2%. Temporals 1+2—1+2 in thirty-eight, or 60%; 1+3-1+3 in thirteen, or 20%; 1+2-1+3 in eleven, or 17%; and 1+3-1+4 in one, or 2%. The supralabials are 8—8 in sixty-two, or 95%; and 8—9 in three, or 5%. The infralabials are 10—10 in forty, or 61%; 11—11 in twelve, or 18%; 9—10 in six, or 9%; 10—11 in five, or 8%; 11—9 in one, or 2\%; and 9\to 9 in one, or 2\%. The scale-rows are 21\to 19—17 in thirty-one, or 48%; 21—21—17 in twenty-four, or 38%; 19—21—19—17 in six, or 9%; 19—19—17 in two, or 3%; and 23—21—17 in two, or 3%. The gastrosteges vary from 153 to 181, males having from 160 to 181, females from 153 to 177; the average in twenty-two males is 172.3, in fortythree females, 167. The urosteges vary from 65 to 99, males having from 77 to 99, females from 65 to 88; the average in fourteen males is 88.4, in thirty-eight females, 81.7.

This variation is shown in full in the following table of scale-counts.

Scale counts in Thamnophis ordinoides couchii

Number	Sex	Scale rows	Gastro- steges	Uro- steges	Supra- labials	Infra- labials	Pre- oculars	Post- oculars	Loreals	Temporals	Local- ity
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Remarks.—Garter-snakes from the San Joaquin Valley and Lower Sierra Nevada have been referred usually to T. vagrans or T. hammondii. This has never been satisfactory, for, although the San Ioaquin snakes resemble both these subspecies, they are not like typical specimens of either, but rather may be said to combine characters of both. Certain specimens resemble T. o. hammondii rather closely, but the presence of a dorsal line on at least a portion of the neck will usually serve to distinguish them from that form. Sometimes the line is continued along the back, but it often is very indistinct. The gastrosteges seem to be somewhat more numerous than in T. o. hammondii, and a similar tendency is apparent in the infralabials, which often are eleven instead of ten. On the other hand, two preoculars are found much less frequently than in T. o. hammondii. Intergradation between these two subspecies is shown by certain specimens from the San Joaquin Valley, but seems to be individual rather than geographic. It doubtless will become more evidently geographic when specimens are secured from the proper areas.

The relationship of T. o. couchii to T. o. vagrans is still closer than to T. o. hammondii. This is shown by the character of the spotting adjacent to the dorsal line when present, the frequent occurrence of more or less dark pigment on the gastrosteges, and the fact that in many of the specimens of T. o. couchii some indication of a dorsal line is present.

In typical T. o. vagrans, as it occurs in Idaho, Utah and eastern Nevada, the dorsal line is well marked, the dorsal spots are very evident and invade the edges of the dorsal line, and the gastrosteges almost always are rather heavily pigmented. T. o. couchii differs from this type of coloration in the shortness or indistinctness of its dorsal line, which may be only a half-inch in length, in the less frequent and less extensive pigmentation of the gastrosteges, and in the absence, indefiniteness, or less characteristic arrangement of the dorsal spots. Intergradation between T. o. couchii and T. o. vagrans is to be looked for in western Nevada.

The relationship between T. o. couchii and T. o. elegans also is very close. Typical T. o. elegans seems to occur only at considerable elevations in the Sierra Nevada and in the mountains of southern California. T. o. couchii occupies the lower

levels, but extends its range up in the Sierra Nevada so far, at certain points, that it overlaps that of T. o. elegans, just as the range of T. o. hammondii overlaps that of T. o. elegans in the San Bernardino Mountains of southern California. But, while T. o. hammondii and T. o. elegans seem to remain perfectly distinct and true to character at the places where their ranges meet, specimens showing intermediate characters are found at the points where T. o. couchii and T. o. elegans come in contact, as at Jackass Meadows, 7,750 feet, Tulare County, and in the Yosemite Valley. At other places, as at Fallen Leaf Lake, El Dorado County, and at Glenbrook, Nevada, snakes of both types have been taken but no intermediate specimens have been secured.

One specimen had eaten a young blackbird. Another had caught a six-inch trout.

Where conditions are favorable these snakes often attain enormous size. No. 43256 measures fifty-five and a half inches, of which twelve and a quarter inches represent the tail. No. 43259 has the same measurement to anus, but the tail is one and a quarter inches shorter. These snakes were secured at Buena Vista Lake, where they live in patches of tules out in the lake and doubtless eat fish. Although they may be seen in considerable numbers sunning themselves on the broken-down tules, they are hard to shoot, for they are very shy and slide into the water at the least alarm. Several were seen which appeared to be larger than any secured by us. The largest specimens sometimes show no lateral lines or other markings. Specimens of similar size occur in the marshes near Los Baños.

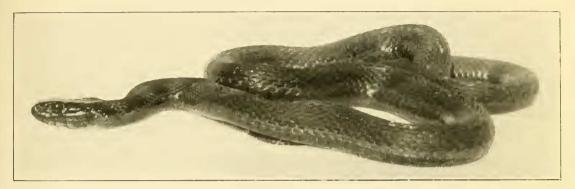
Thamnophis ordinoides hammondii (Kennicott)

California Garter-Snake.

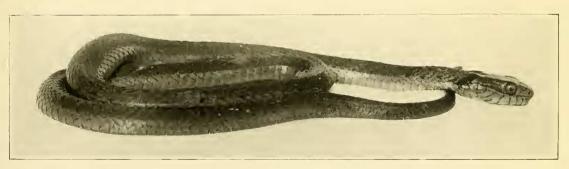
Diagnosis.—Normally with eight supralabials; twenty-one rows of scales; no red in coloration; no dorsal line; no black on gastrosteges; often with two preoculars; infralabials rarely more than ten.

Type Locality.—San Diego and Fort Tejon, California.

Synonyms.—The only other name which has been based upon individuals of this race seems to be Tropidonotus digueti



a.—Thamnophis ordinoides hammondii, California Garter-Snake:— Photograph from living specimen collected at Los Angeles, California, May 13, 1915.



b.—Thamnophis ordinoides hammondii, California Garter-Snake:— Photograph of living young specimen collected at Los Angeles, May 13, 1915.

